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## Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863.

### THE NEWS.

The news from Washington gives another provoking proof of the danger of leaving our Brigadiers lying around loose, with the enemy so ready to move upon them without warning. We sympathize with Gen. Stoughton. It was a bitter joke for the rebs to take Stoughton. It is stated in the dispatches as a piece of singular good fortune for Gen. Wyndham that he was in Washington, and not at home when the enemy arrived. The country will continue to believe that the Fairfax affair was a piece of military stupidity until convinced that it is entirely the proper thing.

We have further details of the affair below Nashville, at Thompson's Station, a [illegible] nine miles from Nashville, on the Nashville and Decatur Railway. It was a sore affair for our forces. It is spoken of in one dispatches of last night as likely to bring on a general engagement, the enemy being in force, and evincing a determination to make a stand at that place.

The secesh sheet in this city disgusts even Border State men, with whom it tries to keep up a sympathy. It has a dirty little correspondent at Cincinnati, one of the force on the Copperhead *Enquirer*, who, by contract, sends it by telegraph all the monstrous falsehoods got up for that sheet, but sometimes found too large for the bore even of that gun. Thus the canard that Prentice, as will be seen elsewhere, corrects yesterday. And equally so the other canard of yesterday which announces the discovery of a wholesale treason and massacre plot in Kentucky. We know of only one thing meaner than the publication of such fabrications, and that is the appropriating of dispatches belonging to its neighbors which fall into its hands by mistake. Will the secesh *Times* own that its Franklin dispatch yesterday was ours. It certainly was so.

The dispatches give us a list of the long looked for confirmations of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals. Among the latter will be found some names that Illinoisans, especially, will rejoice to see thus worthily honored.

We have nothing new from down the river. No further light is thrown on the Indianola mystery. Cairo dispatches of last evening failed us utterly.

The news from the South is interesting, but of no especial moment. The public have so often read that something was about to take place, that no sensation attaches to any such announcement now.

We give further and important details as to the late serious Detroit riot. The errors in the previous account are corrected. The perpetrators were not Germans, and further than this negatively no nationality is now specified. The affair reflects little credit upon the cowardly authorities of that city, and if there was an official in town of so high a grade as a constable, that functionary should blush to the tip of his ear. Naturally the citizens are greatly chagrined at the circumstance, and their views have been freely ventilated at a public meeting, in which measures were taken for the relief of the sufferers, and precautions against a recurrence of a like disgrace. Happily the riot cost no lives, though it should have done so if a show of firearms did not suffice to disperse the mob. The affair will, and should, stand as a lesson and warning in all our communities. These are strangely excitable times, and the [illegible] that he should at all times be prepared to preserve public order and the safety and property of citizens from outbreaks.

The Indiana Legislature is at an end. The Copperheads willed it, and upon them be the responsibility. They have been seeking for their black-hearted treason an enrollment among the public records of Indiana. They have been defeated. The State will go on, Governor Morton at the helm, and he will carry it through, notwithstanding Copperhead spite has cut off the State appropriations. Loyal Indiana will do her share to save the nation, and have a hand, if need be, to choke out the loathsome lives of her home traitors.

☞ Tom Seymour, the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Connecticut, has written a letter, acknowledging the authorship of a treasonable letter, found in possession of a fellow by the name of Gladding—a rebel blockade runner, who was captured a few days since. The initials "T. H. S." were attached to the letter.

☞ Gen. Chester Harding, having been stationed at St. Joseph for the purpose of recruiting his brigade, by seniority supercedes General Guitar in command of the Northwestern Department of Missouri.

☞ The St. Louis *Republican* is advised that the people of Mississippi county are preparing to plant two thousand acres of their rich soil with cotton. Of its success, in that region, nobody has any doubt.

### The Great New York Meeting.

The following are the resolutions passed at the Great Union Meeting at Cooper Institute on Friday evening and illustrated by James T. Brady and John Van Buren, two of New York's most eloquent sons:

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of every citizen to unite in all proper efforts to preserve and perpetuate the Union in accordance with the Constitution.

*Resolved*, That the conduct of disaffected persons, claiming to be citizens of the United States, yet zealous in their attempts to embarrass and impede the action of the legally constituted authorities, and in the utterance of treasonable sentiments, deserves, and should receive, the condemnation of every loyal citizen.

*Resolved*, That the loyal people of New York hereby pledge their fortunes, their influence and their honor to the support of the national authority in every vigorous and determined effort, by force of arms, on sea or land, to secure a complete and final suppression of the causeless and atrocious insurrection which now desolates our country.

*Resolved*, That the army and navy of the United States owe their undivided allegiance to the Constitution they have sworn to support and defend, and that no soldier or sailor can rightfully hesitate in his obedience to the commands of superiors in rank, whose authority is derived from the Government of the nation.

*Resolved*, That every citizen owes allegiance to the Government, and he who denies its authority, or fails in his duty to uphold the honor of its flag, is an abettor of treason, and should suffer the penalty due to his crime.

*Resolved*, That this meeting, under solemn conviction of duty, and in a firm reliance on the justice of that Providence which guides and guards Governments and peoples, does hereby resolve itself into a Loyal League of Union citizens pledged to an unconditional support of the Government in all its constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion, and an uncompromising opposition to treason in whatever form it appears.

### GRIEFS OF AN OHIO COPPERHEAD.

### How the Soldiers Served Sam. Medary.

[From the Ohio State Journal, 6th.]

Sam. Medary's editorial rooms in the *Crisis* Building were completely "cleaned out" by a mob of soldiers last night, amounting to two hundred in number. The destruction of windows, doors, stoves, files, shelves, books, &c. was complete. A violent storm of snow at the time gave a lively coloring to the scene. Medary had gone to Cincinnati on the noon train [illegible] of soldiers crept softly along on the snow till they came to the building, which is situated on the corner of High and Gay streets. They circled around the door with fixed bayonets and declared death to the man that interrupted. The doors were first stove in and then the windows, after which the vile files of corruption and treason were sent by thousands into the streets. The ground for many rods around was loaded with the contents of the office. The crowd was disappointed at not finding any type, not knowing that the composition and press work on the paper was done at the office of the State Printer, Richard Nevins.

When they were informed of this they sallied forth to their work of destruction, and attacked with a heavy timber the back door of the Democratic press rooms, where the outside of that sheet was being worked off. The first bolt was not sufficient to give them entrance, and before the second was made the police arrived on the spot and remonstrated till they desisted.

Feeling a little relieved, and fearing some trouble, the soldiers now scattered—"every one to his own way." So far as we could see there were but three or four citizens in the crowd.

The excitement on the streets became great, and crowds visited the ruins. Among all present, we heard not a word of sympathy for the *Crisis*, save from three—one a citizen, one a police officer, and the other, the son of Mr. Medary. At midnight quiet was restored.

## THE DETROIT RIOT.

### Further Details and Aspects of the Affair.

### Its Atrocities Lessened—No Negroes Killed.

DETROIT, March 9.—No serious attempt has been made to renew the disturbances. [illegible]

It appears, after all, only one man was killed. Thirty-five buildings were destroyed.

[From the Detroit Free Press of Yesterday.]

The account of the great riot in Saturday morning's *Free Press*, was, in the main, a correct one, as subsequent facts have shown. The remarks concerning the death of Chas. Langer, an unoffending German, who was merely a looker-on upon the proceedings, and not in any way connected with the mob, were not, by any means, intended to cast reflections upon that class of community. It was merely given as the cause of the bloody and brutal scenes that followed. There could be nothing more natural than that any class of men, no matter how quiet and peaceable, should become incensed at the sight of one of their number being shot dead in their midst, for no cause whatever. Men would become inflamed and maddened for that cause, who could not be driven to violence by any other. The subsequent acts of cruelty and barbarity, however, *were not conducted by Germans at all*, so far as our reporters could ascertain; and if, through misunderstanding, any inference was had to that effect in our report, we hasten to correct it, and willingly and cheerfully place the matter aright.

The active participators in the riot were very few. It is safe to say that not more than twenty or thirty men in all had anything to do with the violent demonstrations. It was principally boys who applied the torch to the dwellings, who hurled missiles at the poor wretches who were in them, and who plundered and built bonfires of their contents. But they were men—mostly rowdies, vagabonds and loafers—who incited the young desperadoes to the inhuman deeds perpetrated. These men, by their lawless example, instigated and led on the younger ones, and it is upon them that the fearful responsibility rests.

The following is the number of buildings burned, and the streets on which the conflagrations occurred:

On the south side of Lafayette street, between Beaubien and St. Antoine streets, six dwellings.

On the north side of the same street, ten dwellings and one shed;

On the corner of Beaubien and Lafayette streets, one dwelling;

On the east side of Beaubien street, between Lafayette and Fort streets, two dwellings and one cooper shop;

On the west side of Beaubien street, one dwelling;

On the north side of Fort street, between Beaubien and St. Antoine streets, three dwellings;

On the alley in the rear of F. Gies' provision store, on Brush street, between Fort and Congress streets, four dwellings;

On the alley in the rear of the City Hotel, between Lafayette and Fort streets, one barn;

On the corner of John R. street and Miami avenue, one dwelling, one barn, and one shed;

Two dwelling houses were sacked, and the furniture taken out into the street and burned—one on the north side of Lafayette street, between Beaubien and Brush streets, and the other on the north side of Fort street, between Beaubien and St. Antoine streets.

These were all the building that were destroyed—constituting thirty dwellings, one cooper shop, two sheds and two barns, in all thirty-five.

The houses in the rear of Mr. Gies' store were occupied by white people, and it is thought were destroyed by a mistake occurring in the locality of the residence of some negro families.

The action of the Detroit Provost Guard, though not entirely excusable, is to a great degree palliated by the indignities that were heaped upon them by the excited crowd of mobocrats. They stood insults, jeers, scoffs, and even paving stones, clubs and bricks without retaliating—but, finding that self-protection demanded that something should be done, a number of blank cartridges were first fired, which, failing in quelling the riotous proceedings, a few of the guard were compelled to resort to the sterner mode which resulted so seriously.

One person whose life was sacrificed, was [illegible] citizens of Detroit, respected and influential [illegible] known to resist the law, [illegible] was never the contrary, would have been one of the first to aid in executing the demands of justice.

As far as we can learn, all those who were wounded were of the same orderly class—not one single rioter being injured in the least.

The sensation rumors of a large number of negroes being killed are all false. The truth is certainly bad enough, without exaggeration and additional horrors. Not a single negro was killed, nor is there any probability but that all of the wounded will recover in the course of a few days. Only two were wounded so as to be confined on the following day. Those two were visited by our reporter on Saturday, and they were reported by the attending physician as being in a rapid state of convalescence.

Some of the victims of the outrage were men of great respectability—sober, honest and industrious—and whose moral and Christian virtues have never been questioned. These persons command the heartfelt sympathy and material aid of the benevolent. Those who feel for the oppressed will not, we are sure, allow them to suffer because of the barbarity which has left them, for the time being, without a home or the means of sustaining life.

The ruins were visited on Saturday by a large concourse of people—men, women and children, attracted thither by the great curiosity which always exists to witness the scene of every great disaster. There was not a vestige of the buildings left standing—all were a heap of smouldering ruins. Stoves and iron ware were to be seen among the ashes of nearly every dwelling house burned. Nothing else was left to tell that a happy fireside had been made desolate by the mad, brutal, ungovernable mob.

It may not be amiss to state the reasons why the flames were not extinguished by the engines before the property and buildings were entirely destroyed. The steamers were upon the spot promptly at the time of the first outbreak of the conflagration, accompanied by the efficient and energetic Fire Marshal. While they were preparing to put a stream upon the burning building the Marshal was consulted by a large number of prominent men, who warned him not to endeavor to suppress the fire among the negro houses, but to save the property of the white people adjoining. They assured him that, while he would not be molested in the latter course, if he attempted the former the hose would be destroyed, and the engines thus rendered powerless. There being every prospect that these threats would be executed if the demands of the lawless mob were not complied with, the Marshal very properly decided to save what property he could, and gratify, from necessity, the feelings and demands of the mob. When it is remembered that if the hose had been destroyed, the whole city would have been at the mercy of the devouring element, the decision of the Marshal cannot but be applauded. The manner in which the firemen performed the arduous, laborious and tedious duties devolving upon them is worthy of the greatest praise. Everything which men could do was done—nothing was neglected which could in the least tend to suppress and prevent the flames from communicating with the houses which almost joined upon the burning buildings. It is to their exertions that the public are spared the horror and expense that would have otherwise ensued.

There were no riotous demonstrations on Saturday, or during the succeeding night. The 27th regiment remained in town, and will do so, we believe, until Monday or Tuesday. They were not on duty Saturday night, but were quartered in squads in different parts of the city, ready to be of service if needed. One hundred policemen were employed, who patroled the streets during the night, but, up to 3 o'clock in the morning, no disturbance whatever had occurred.

The following proclamation was issued by the Mayor Saturday evening:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, DETROIT, March 7, 1863.

In view of the unlawful and riotous proceedings that have been enacted within the past twenty-four hours, I, Francis B. Phelps, acting Mayor of the city of Detroit, do hereby request all good citizens to use their untiring endeavors to maintain the peace and quietude of the city, and also to discourage the unusual congregation of persons upon the streets, and to further aid in preventing excitement, I require that, for two days, the keepers of saloons shall close the same at seven o'clock in the evening.
FRANCIS B. PHELPS, Acting Mayor.

This proclamation will be [illegible]-day, however, and, probably, Monday [illegible] of any further public [illegible] manifestations of lawlessness and bloodshed. Every precaution has been and will be taken to prevent such an occurrence.

### From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Arrangements have been made for the passage of the cavalry battalion, raising here to join some Massachusetts regiment, by the steamer Constitution, which sails on the 21st.

Details of news from the Northwestern States of Mexico represent everything unusually prosperous, partially consequent on the influx of Californians, with capital. The rage for mining enterprises is increasing. Cotton is being extensively cultivated in Sinaloa, the quality being represented superior, and planters sanguine of realizing many hundreds per cent. profit on the investment.

Enterprising Americans were urging upon the authorities the lighting Mazatlan with gas, and supplying water from the river to mines a league distant.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Military Confirmations by the Senate.

### MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1863.

Decisions in several important cases will be delivered to-morrow in the Supreme Court, after which, the Court will adjourn until next December.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the act of March 3d, 1863, amending the Excise Law, of July 1st, 1862, will not relieve parties from the payment of taxes previously assessed, or [illegible] liability existed at the time of the passage of the first named act.

The Treasury is provided with a sufficient amount of bullion to meet all existing demands and will not be obliged to come into the market as a purchaser.

Gen. Fremont was examined to-day, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The order, transferring Gen. Sumner to the command lately held by Gen. Curtis, will be issued to-morrow. His command will embrace Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Colorado and Nebraska.

The following members of his staff will accompany him: Col. Taylor, Adjutant General; Col. Teall, Commissary General; Col. Sawtele, Quartermaster General; and Aid-de-Camps, Maj. Kepp and Capts. Sumner and Jones.

The court over which Gen. S. is now presiding is expected to adjourn to-morrow. He will leave for his new command on Thursday.

Medical Inspector Volum left here to-day, by order of the Surgeon General, to inspect the sanitary condition of Grant's army. The health of that army, though not as good as that of the army of the Potomac, is not nearly as bad as represented to be. The principal cause of sickness there is owing to low ground and bad water. Surgeon Gen. Hammond has directed that all sick and wounded soldiers who have been sick for three months and upwards, and are in a fit state to bear transportation, shall be immediately transferred to the general hospitals nearest home. This will be welcome news both to the sick and to their friends.

The bounty given by the act of March 3, 1863, is restricted to such soldiers as have been, or may be hereafter, discharged from the army by reason of wounds received in battle. It is understood that there is no appropriation for it.

Second Auditor French, of the Treasury Department, is preparing a new circular of instructions and forms, which will embrace this class of cases, and which will be ready for distribution in the course of ten days. Letters received at the Indian office here, from Washington Territory, say that the number of Indians killed in the late battle on Bear River, in that Territory, by Col. Conners' force, was 255. The Indian camp which was captured by Conner, was found well stocked with provisions, arms, &c., stolen by them from emigrant trains.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1863.

The nomination of B. E. Tod, the President's brother-in-law, and N. G. Williams of Iowa, as Brigadier Generals, were rejected to-day by the Senate. Six or eight others were laid over.

The officers of the 44th New York, Ellsworth Avengers, one of the regiments formerly in Fitz John Porter's corps, have issued an eloquent Anti-Copperhead address, which cannot fail of influence in the State, of which it is the crack regiment.

The opposition to Mr. Bingham's appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court of the District, comes from those who desire his candidacy for Governor of Ohio the next [illegible] may yet be selected.

WASHINGTON, March [illegible] nominations were to-day confirmed by the Senate, in executive session:

John F. Potter, of Wis., Governor of Dacotah Territory.

BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS TO BE MAJOR GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silas Casey, | Oliver O. Howard, |
| Henry W. Slocum, | Robert H. Milroy, |
| John G. Parke, | Richard J. Oglesby, |
| Chas S. Hamilton, | Jos. J. Reynolds, |
| Lovell H. Rousseau, | Daniel E. Sickles, |
| Hiram G. Berry, | David Stanley, |
| Abner Doubleday, | John F. Reynolds, |
| Winfield S. Hancock. | Geo. Sykes. |

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. Francis C. Barlow, | Col. Jno. H. H. Ward, |
| Col. N. J. Jackson, | Col. Solomon Meredith, of 19th Ind. Vols. |
| Capt. Governeur R. Warren, of Topographical Engineers, | Maj. Geo. L. Andrews, Col. Jno. Buford. |

TO RANK AS BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS FROM NOV. 29th, 1862.

Col. Jas. Barnes, 18th Massachusetts.
Brig. Gen. Egbert V. Brown, of the Missouri State Militia.
Capt. Romeyn B. Ayres, 5th U. S. artillery.
Col. Jacob Ammon, of the 24th Ohio volunteers.
Stephen G. Champlin, of Michigan.
M. M. Crocker, of Iowa, Colonel of the 13th Iowa.
Col. Wm. Dwight, of the 70th N. Y. volunteers.
Col. G. W. Deitzler, of Kansas.
Col. Chas. C. Dodge, of the 1st N. Y. mounted rifles.
Col. Hugh S. Ewing, of the 30th Ohio volunteers.
Col. T. T. Garrard, of the 3d Kentucky.
Capt. W. Hazen, Colonel of the 41st Ohio.
Col. W. Hicks.
Col. Wm. Harrow, of the 14th Indiana.
Col. Albert L. Lee, 7th Kansas cavalry.
Col. Wm. McLean, 58th Ohio volunteers.
Col. James W. Kellar, 21st Indiana.
Col. G. J. W. Dennis, 11th Indiana.
Col. C. L. Matthews, 5th Iowa cavalry.
Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 3d Wisconsin volunteers.
Major Adam B. Slemmer, 16th United States infantry.
Col. George D. Wagner, 15th Indiana.
Col. J. D. Webster, 1st Illinois artillery.
Col. J. H. McNeil, Missouri State Militia.
R. A. Buckland, of Ohio.
Col. Samuel Beatty, 19th Ohio.
Col. Edward Hobson, 14th Kentucky volunteers.
Col. M. D. Leggett, 78th Ohio vols.
Col. Mason Brayman, 29th Illinois vols.
Col. Jos. B. Mason, 4th Ohio vols., and Captain in the 11th U. S. infantry.
Col. T. E. G. Ransom, of the 11th Ill. vols.
Col. Wm. Vandever, 9th Iowa.
Col. Wm. P. Carlin, 38th Illinois.
Col. Lysander Cutler, 6th Wis.

## FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9, 1863.

With yesterday expired the last day upon which any legislation could be accomplished. The Copperheads refused, up to the last hour, to make any compromise or give any promise that their revolutionary and unconstitutional measures would not be pressed upon the House as soon as a quorum was present.

Owing to this fact, the Union members did not return until late last night, and legislation is now at an end. No appropriation bills were passed, and the Governor suddenly finds the benevolent institutions, penitentiaries and State Government on his hands, and no money appropriated with which to carry them on for the ensuing two years. He announces his intention of carrying them on, notwithstanding the action of this treasonable Legislature. He has been equal to every emergency, and will doubtless triumph in this undertaking. The Copperheads are congratulating themselves that the Governor will be compelled to call an extra session, but they are much mistaken. The Governor never wants to see as many friends of Jeff Davis together again in Indiana, and they will not assemble again [illegible] call.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—The Legislature [illegible] to-day, without passing any appropriation bills.

## FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 9, 1863.

Geo. D. Prentice published a card to-day, in which he spoils the Chicago *Times'* Cincinnati correspondent's story that he (Prentice) was going to Europe, and that he had said he had information that the rebels were going to invade the North in great force. Prentice says he is not going to Europe, was not in Louisville last Saturday, never paid $1.50 for gold, and never said or believed that the rebels would invade the North with a large force. The whole story is simply a lie—and is manufactured here.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, at a large meeting to-night, resolved in favor of building the bridge over the Ohio at this point, at an elevation of 100 feet.

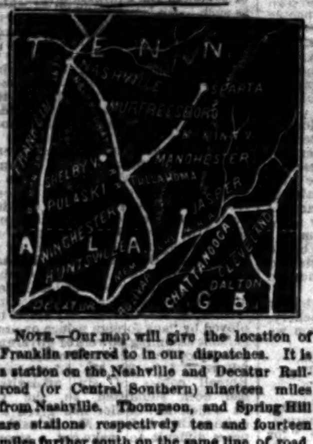
## THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

### THE LATE DISASTER AT FRANKLIN.

### GALLANT FIGHTING BY OUR SOLDIERS.

### Losses in the Federal Regiments Engaged.

### FROM MURFREESBORO AND VICINITY.



NOTE.—Our map will give the location of Franklin referred to in our dispatches. It is a station on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad (or Central Southern) nineteen miles from Nashville. Thompson, and Spring Hill are stations respectively ten and fourteen miles further south on the same line of road.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKLIN, Tenn. March 9, 1863.

A large force of infantry, artillery and cavalry, moved this morning against the enemy, posted at Spring Hill. The intention is to rout them, as it is believed they will make a stand. There will, perhaps, be a heavy engagement.

Coburn's disaster at Thompson's Station is to be retrieved. Colonel William P. Reid, of the 121st Ohio, is left in command at Franklin.

After some skirmishing near Thompson's Station, the rebels have fallen back to Spring Hill.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7, 1863.

The following dispatch was received last evening:

LOUISVILLE, March 7th, 1863.

To Governor Morton:

The 33d Indiana, 85th Indiana, and the 19th Michigan, were all cut to pieces and captured. Colonel Coburn is a prisoner. At last accounts the wounded were in the hands of the rebels. I will send you the particulars as soon as obtained,

(Signed,) ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brig. Gen. Com'ding.

The Surgeon of the 33d Indiana telegraphs from Franklin as follows:

The Colonel and his command were nearly all captured. None above the rank of Orderly Sergeant were killed. Colonel unhurt.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MURFREESBORO, March 9, 1863.

Gen. J. J. Reynolds has returned with his division from an expedition to Readyville, Woodbury, &c. At Sallertown, Col. J. G. Wilders, commanding especially the 17th Indiana, had a smart brush with the enemy—discharging their rifles at them, and then engaging them hand to hand—wounding a number, capturing seventeen, and driving off the [illegible] company F, Lieut. J. P. Hayden commanding, behaved with especial gallantry. In returning, the 17th Indiana, commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry Jordan, with two companies of Stoke's cavalry, went around by Auburn, met a body of rebels there, and dispersed them, killing three, and wounding eight. Among the killed was the Lieutenant Colonel of Johnson's cavalry regiment.

Among the rebels captured at Woodbury were two Lieutenants. Our entire loss was one man wounded, J. B. Patton, company I, 17th Indiana, and one Sergeant, Edwards, company F, captured. All persons whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and all whose sympathies with rebellion prevent them from giving sufficient assurance that they will conduct themselves as peaceable citizens within our lines, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go south within the next ten days. They are permitted to take all personal effects except those contraband of war, and if after once leaving, they are again found within our lines, they are to be treated as spies.

T. Buchanan Read addressed a large crowd of officers and soldiers to-night in the Court House.

FRANKLIN, March 8.—As regards the fight and disaster of Thursday, at Spring Hill, there is no evidence that Col. Coburn, commanding, omitted the necessary precaution against surprise, and no evidence, in fact, that our force was surprised. Van Dorn was known to be in force ahead, and the brigade was solidly advancing and constantly skirmishing, when the rebels appeared in overwhelming numbers. There was no ambuscade—the enemy simply having the numbers to engage us in front, and at the same time throw large bodies upon either flank.

The 124th Ohio, which was in the rear with a wagon train at the time of the rebel flank movement was cut off from the main body and escaped.

The 22d Wisconsin, 19th Michigan, and 33d Indiana, were then completely surrounded, and, after the exhaustion of all ammunition, having inflicted a severe loss on the rebels, were forced to surrender.

A flag of truce, sent to the rebel lines on the succeeding day by Col. Opdike, to obtain information of our losses, was prohibited approaching the battle field.

Officers of the escort were told by rebel officers that they had buried about ninety Federal privates killed outright, and twenty who afterwards died from wounds. They said from 250 to 300 Federals were wounded, but no Federal officers were killed, at least none were found to bury, and but one, Col. J. P. Baird, of the 85th Indiana, wounded slightly.

They admit having had a force of from 18,000 to 20,000 belonging to Van Dorn's division. They say sixteen rebel Brigadier Generals were on the field, and an actual force of 12,000 engaged. They acknowledge the loss of one Colonel and several line officers, and say that their loss is 180 killed, and a proportionate number wounded, which largely exceeds that of the Federals.

[illegible] Coburn surrendered his command in person to Gen. Forrest, who gave the Colonel an escort to ride over the field and look after the wounded.

The 22d Wisconsin lost 1[illegible]7 privates, and commissioned officers Col. Utley, Adjutant Bone, Captains Kellerin and Tracy, Major Brown, Lieutenants Dudly, Kingman, Buell, Jenalnge and Newmanney.

The 19th Michigan lost 454 privates, and commissioned officers Colonel Gilbert, Major Shaffer, Captains Smith, Lincoln, Baker, Thompson, Bigelow, Duffy; Lieutenants Shaffer, Wing, Hubbard, Easton, Clark, Stafford, Thompkins, Orson, Brown and Colmer.

The 33d Indiana lost 440 privates, and commissioned officers Lieut. Col. Henderson, Maj. Miller, Captains Caton, Day, Bralon, Whitson, Mederaner and Dill; Lieutenants Simpson, Fleming, Maze, Scott, Day, McKinney, Hill, Johnson, McKnight, Wallingford, Slaughter and Beam.

The 85th Indiana lost 300 privates, and commissioned officers Col. J. P. Baird, slightly wounded, Lieut. Col. Crane, Major Craig, Adjutant Crawford, Sergeant Major Dodd, Captains Floyd, Brooks, Brant, Nash, Packett and Wier; Lieutenants Ingraham, Sherman, Clark, Brown, Wingate, Harburt, Gunner, Gregory, Finney, Hutchinson, Tillotson. 1st and 2d Lieutenants Grimes, of this regiment, Sergt. Ambrose, company B, and Haslett, company F, are known to have been killed.

Adjutant H. B. Adams, of Col. Coburn's staff, in the rear urging up the ammunition wagons, was cut off by the rebels and escaped capture.

Considering the fierceness and length of the fight, it is remarkable, if the rebel statement that none of the above captured officers were killed, is true.

CINCINNATI, Mar. 9.—Information has been received from Nashville that a division of cavalry, under Gen. Minty, attacked Russell's rebel cavalry, at Unionville, on the 7th, and captured 21 wagons, 25 tents, 55 mules, 5 horses, and all their camp equipage; also, three lieutenants, two captains, and 53 privates. Two federals were slightly wounded. The rebels lost 50 killed and 100 wounded. The 7th Pennsylvania and 4th Michigan cavalry did the work.

NASHVILLE, March 9.—The latest news from Franklin states that our troops fought valiantly until their ammunition was exhausted. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 300, killed. The report about [illegible] regiments proves false. The rebel loss, according to their own statements, is double ours.

## THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

### The Rebels Stealing our Brigadiers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1863.

The daring rebel raid into Fairfax C. H., this morning is the sensation of to-day. At last accounts the cavalry were chasing the party having Gen. Stoughton and gaining on them so rapidly as to pick up thirty horses, which they were obliged to leave behind. It is hoped that they may yet be overtaken.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1863.

The carelessness of Gen. Stoughton, resulting in the capture of himself and other officers last night at Fairfax C. H., is strongly censured by every body here. Gen. Stoughton graduated at West Point, and is the youngest General in the service, being but twenty-one years of age. He has heretofore enjoyed the reputation of being a fine officer. Before his promotion he was Colonel of the 4th Vermont regiment.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1863.

The report that the rebels are marching upon Winchester in large force is pronounced a canard on the authority of Wm. H. Smith, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The party which captured Gen. Stoughton were guided by the proprietor of the house in which he had his headquarters. The rebel surprise was evidently fully planned before carried into execution. No intelligence has been received here that the rebels captured any other officer save Gen. Stoughton.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Information has been received that the rebel Captain Mosely, with his command, stealthily entered Fairfax Court House this morning at two o'clock. They captured the Provost Marshal, the patrols, horses, &c., together with Gen. Stoughton and all the men detached from his brigade. They also took every horse to be found, public or private. Col. Johnson, commanding the post, escaped. The rebels searched for men in every direction. All our available cavalry force, at last accounts, were pursuing the rebels.

The enemy appeared suddenly during a rain storm. Gen. Stoughton had established his headquarters at some distance from his brigade. The rebels captured 110 horses. They went in search of Gen. Wyndham, but that General was in Washington. They, however, searched his trunk and took his papers.

A telegraph operator, it is said, was taken by the raiders.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The New York *Times'* special states that a refugee from Richmond says several thousand troops have been sent to reinforce Pryor on the Blackwater, and also that 25,000 troops from the Southwest passed through Richmond within a few weeks.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 3d, states that rebel cavalry, 500 in number, crossed the Rappahannock last Wednesday, fell upon the Federals and drove them, killing, wounding and capturing over 200. The rebels then retreated, losing only one killed and one wounded.

A special from Washington says 300 rebels, captured on Saturday, arrived at Washington prison last night.

A strong force of rebels were at Luray recently, and the military authorities at Winchester are of opinion that they are moving on that place.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 9, 1863.

The report telegraphed on Friday last, concerning alleged complaints against J. W. Wills, ex-President of the Mechanics' Bank, for giving checks dated ahead, and appropriating trustee money, was unfounded. Wills claims sickness as the cause of his obligations not being paid. He is not guilty of the facts reported.

The statements of the strength of Marmaduke's forces, reported advancing toward Cape Girardeau, have been greatly exaggerated by parties in Southeast Missouri.

A legislative committee is reported as having strong testimony against Governor Gamble.

## FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, March 9, 1863.

The Senate had a short session this forenoon. A bill was introduced for re-letting the public printing. The appropriations were passed. A Committee was appointed to examine the laws of the State, relative to roads, &c. The Assembly this morning, considered a large number of bills, in Committee of the Whole. When the Committee rose, the Senate was called. There appearing no quorum, it adjourned.

This evening, at a meeting of the Assembly, Mr. Vivian offered a resolution, censuring some thirty members, who were absent on Saturday without leave, and denying them the privileges of the Assembly for one week, or until they purged themselves of contempt—five members refusing to return when they were requested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, on Saturday afternoon. After considerable filibustering, the resolutions went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Starke introduced a bill providing that the cost of revenue stamps on tax certificates be taxed to the lands. The bill legalizing the sale of the Beloit and Madison Railroad, &c., encountering some opposition was postponed to Wednesday.

A large number of bills were ordered to a third reading.

The resolutions from the 11th Wisconsin regiment, in Missouri, whose Colonel is a West Pointer and Democrat, were unanimously adopted, nu recieving the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention, nominating Judge Cothren. These express sorrow, disgust and shame at the dangerous, malicious and revengeful partisan spirit manifested by those traitorously seeking to embarrass the Government and weaken the army, and their utter detestation of Copperhead schemes, giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Letters of the same tenor from soldiers in all parts of the field, are pouring in, and make the Copperheads feel melancholy.

A prominent Democrat of this place, lately received a stunning letter from his son in the army, imploring him not to disgrace his sons by longer association with Copperheads, but to vigorously support the Administration in the prosecution of the war.

Mrs. Harvey sends the Governor the names of about 170 sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers, and thirty-eight who have died in West Tennessee hospitals.

Major Cell is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th regiment, vice Hamilton, honorably discharged for disability; and Captain Mark Finnium is Major; J. G. McCormack is Quartermaster of the 3d regiment.

### Noble Action of the Cherokee Council.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The Camp Blunt Ark., correspondent of the *Democrat*, of the 20th ult., says: The Cherokee National Council has just adjourned. This was the same Council that was coerced into the passing of an ordinance of secession by the rebel army. Their first act was to repeal it unanimously. They then passed an act depriving of office in the nation and disqualifying all who continued disloyal to the United States; also, an act abolishing slavery.

## FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Iowa, March 9, 1863.

A general order has been issued by General Craig, directing the Provost Marshals and other officers within his district, to arrest as spies or deserters all persons found wearing the United States uniform without proper passes, orders or discharges.

The Republicans of Chariton, Lucas county, have elected their city ticket by a handsome majority. A similar triumph of Unionism was won at the late charter election, held in Sioux City, Woodbury county, where the Republican candidate for Mayor was elected by thirteen majority. The Republicans also elected a majority of the Counsilmen. This is the first time they ever elected their ticket in the city.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

### Matters at Port Hudson—A Rumor from Galveston.

NEW YORK, March 9.—It is reported that the Harriet Lane can never be of any use to the rebels, there being no machine shop in Texas at which she can be repaired. Her port shaft is bent six inches out of line, and two of the flanges on her port wheel are burst. She was thus completely disabled by the last shell thrown from the Owasco.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A Hilton Head correspondent, under date of the 1st inst., states that the pirate Nashville endeavored, during a fog, to run past the blockade, but got aground. Commander Worden discovered her and ran up within 1,200 yards with the Montauk. Fort McAllister opened a furious fire, but Worden took no notice of it, leaving the wooden gunboat to reply to that. The fourth shell burst in the Nashville, setting her on fire. Another one went through her side into the powder magazine, and the embryo pirate blew up with a grand explosion. None of our vessels were harmed by the fire from the fort, nor any one hurt.

The Nahant and Patapsco have been sent on an expedition to test their fighting qualities in Ossibaw Sound. The Ericsson, with mortar boats in tow, has also gone. It is reported that an attempt will be made to finish up, a la Nashville, the ram Fingal.

It is not thought that Fort McAllister will make much more resistance, as it was built to defend the Nashville.

Noon, March 4.—Heavy firing has been heard all the morning, in the direction of Fort McAllister, where four Monitors, three mortars, and five gunboats were pounding away, and its capture is expected by night.

The *World's* Fort Royal correspondent states that the Montauk, when returning from destroying the Nashville, ran over a torpedo, which exploded, lifting the vessel up two feet, but injuring her only by a slight disarrangement of the machinery.

A Key West letter to the *World* states that a steamer, with Col. Goode, arrived just as another steamer was about departing with families of persons in rebel employment who had been exiled by Col. Morgan. Col. Goode was sent by Gen. Hunter to countermand Morgan's order.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The New Orleans *Era*, of February 28th, publishes the following:

We learn, on good authority, that the establishment, at Clinton, La., for the manufacture of arms, ammunition, &c., was totally destroyed by fire, about two weeks since. The loss to the rebels is particularly severe at this time, as the troops in that section have been scantily supplied, their officers depending upon the capacity of their works at Clinton to furnish them. The difficulties alluded to by the Confederate Secretary of War would be greatly increased by this disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The following is from Richmond papers of the 7th:

PORT HUDSON via MOBILE, March 6.—Intelligence, reliable and of the greatest importance, has been received from the front. Preparations making by Gen. Banks' army, point irresistibly to an early advance. Twelve mortar boats, the sloop of war Mississippi, and the gunboat Essex are now anchored at Baton Rouge. Banks' force is fully 30,000. Ambulances and litters are being prepared. The opinion of military men is that this point will be attacked in a few days. The utmost confidence prevails in our ability to defeat the enemy.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A man and woman to work on a farm, seven miles from the city. Apply to GALE BROTHERS, [illegible] Randolph street.

WANTED—A cash purchaser for one of the best Saloons in Chicago together with the fixtures, [illegible] and dwelling. The proprietor is obliged to go [illegible] and will give a great bargain. For particulars address Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a good respectable girl, a situation to do general housework in a small respectable family. Can be seen at 44 South May street, this week. Good references given.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Must be young and healthy. A German preferred. Apply at [illegible] North Lasalle street.

WANTED—For a single gentleman, good board and well-furnished room in a private family, with a few or no other boarders, within three blocks of City Hall. Address "John S," Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—To buy a Dwelling House and Lot for $1,000 or $1,500. Part cash and balance on time. Address "W. H. D.," Post Office Box [illegible], stating locality.

WANTED—To rent a good Grain Farm, with teams and farming utensils, for a term of from three to five years. [illegible] Address "Farmer," Post Office Box 1927, Chicago, giving location, &c.

WANTED—One or two pleasant rooms, with board, by a widow lady, (music teacher), with two children, aged respectively five and two years, in a private family, where she will have an opportunity to learn the English language. Apply at once to "O. L.," Post Office Drawer 2389.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. References required. Call at 725 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A situation as Entry Clerk by a competent young man who can give the best of references. Address "W. M.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Souvenirs of the Battle-field.—Having a very large collection of small mementoes of the bloody battle field of Corinth, I propose disposing of them by mail. Any person forwarding [illegible] will receive some relic by return mail, with its full history. Address ANDREW HOLLINS, 21st Reg't O. V. I., Corinth, Mississippi.

WANTED.—A young man, well acquainted with the Grain and Provision Business, (at present employed as Clerk at a Packing House,) desires employment at the opening of navigation as Commission Merchant's Clerk. Active out door work preferred. Well acquainted with the city and its business men. Best of city references. Address "Poor," Post Office Box 600.

WANTED—Board at Hyde Park for six months, for man, wife and child, in a private family. Best of references given. Address Post Office Box 5134, Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent, for a small family, a Furnished House. Location preferred between Washington and Twelfth streets, east of State street. Address, stating location, "GRAY," Post Office Drawer 4297.

WANTED—
TEN FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS,
To whom steady work will be given, and the highest current rate of wages paid. Apply immediately to [illegible] & CO., Cincinnati, O., or FAY & CO., 191 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED.—Two young gentlemen desire good board with pleasant rooms in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Six o'clock dinners preferred. Location east of State and north of Twelfth street. Address Post Office Box 579.

WANTED—House for Cash.—CASH will be paid for a good, well-finished modern built house on South Side, east of State and north of [illegible]. Price, say from $3,000 to $5,000. Address "W. A." Box 837 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A home for an American child, and being left with a father having lost his wife and being left with [illegible] children, would give away the youngest, [illegible] weeks old.) Inquiries may be made of Mrs. Charles L. Scoville, at the Illinois Central Car Works, (Carville.)
J. BOYERSON.

WANTED.—The advertiser, a practical Book-Keeper, having evenings at his disposal, would undertake the charge of a set of books or do copying at a moderate compensation. Address "G," Post Office Box 841.

WANTED—Oats! Oats!—30,000 bushels No. 1 Oats wanted at points on the Illinois River, or Illinois and Michigan Canal, or railroads, or Mississippi River—either in sacks or in bulk.
Sacks will be furnished, if wanted.
State how much you have and what price you want and address "O," care P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED.—Photographers attention.—Wanted a situation in some good gallery at a reasonable salary. Also, a 4-4 size Camera and other articles needed by Photographers for sale for Cash. For particulars address "Artist," Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—To rent by first of April or first of May next, a good Dwelling House, with eight or ten rooms, and stable, between Green and Ann streets, West Side, or at or near Ringgold Place, South Side. Address Box [illegible] immediately, and state terms and locality.

WANTED—Board for a lady and child, on Michigan or Wabash avenue. Private family preferred. Address, stating location, "CLIFFORD," Tremont House.

WANTED—A stout lad, of industrious and steady habits, as Porter. Apply to BUCK & RAYNER, Central Prescription Drug Store, 92 Clark street, Larmon Block.

WANTED—Board. A young gentleman wishes board in a private family, on Washington street or vicinity, West Side, where there are few or no boarders preferred. Address, stating location and price, [illegible], P. O. Box 1860.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good reliable Porter, and one who understands his business. References required. Call at 32 Lake street.
KING, OVIATT & CO.

New Advertisements.

TO RENT.—Dockage to rent from Harrison street to Sebor street, fronting 200 feet, depth 24 feet. Possession given May first.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK,
13 Portland Block.

TO RENT—First-class Brick Residence on North Side, on Rush street, with yard, shade trees, and all modern improvements. Can be leased for a term of years from May first. Apply at McCormick's Reaper Office, to W. JNO. HANNA, or to WM. S. McCORMICK.

THERE will be an ADJOURNED MEETING of the Carpenters and Joiners of the city on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the United Sons of Erin, (Horners' Building,) 92 and 94 Randolph street, between [illegible]. Come one, come all. By order of the COMMITTEE.

TAKEN UP—On Sunday week, a large Newfoundland Dog, which the owner will find at CHARLES LUNKPANT'S, on the west side of Dearborn street, in the middle of the block, between New and Old streets.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK
FOR SALE
In sums to suit, at one quarter per cent. premium.
J. A. ELLIS & CO.

ALLOTMENTS.—The allotments of the 72d Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, (1st Board of Trade,) [illegible] will be paid on Thursday, March 12th, [illegible] House, at [illegible] o'clock A. M.
H. Z. CULVER,
Ch'n Cook Co. War Fund Com.

NOTICE.—I hereby caution everybody not to trust my son, JONAS FISH, on my account, as I do not intend to pay any of his debts.
L. FISH.

BOARDING.—Three furnished rooms to rent, with board, at 12 Michigan avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A forty foot lot and comfortable dwelling house on Wabash avenue, between Peck and Eldridge Courts, fronting West. [illegible] WOODBRIDGE SMITH, 18 Methodist Church Block.

BOARDING.—A few gentleman boarders can be accommodated at No. 62 Adams street, two doors west of State. Also a few table boarders. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—"Wave Land," Fruit and Vegetable Garden, ½ mile west of the city of Janesville, Wis. With industry and economy, my Garden will pay a net profit of $1,000 per year. Terms for sale at $6,000. For particulars address O. L. De FOREST, Janesville, Wis. P. O. Box 42.

FOR SALE—Two Dwelling Houses, with Lots, on Wabash avenue between North and Commercial streets. Inquire at 302 Wabash avenue, or of STOUFFER & TREGO, lumber dealers, South Clark street, near Liberty.

FOR SALE—A Farm containing [illegible] acres, situated on the Aux Plaines River, [illegible] miles from the city of Chicago. There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, a large orchard, set in 1856, forty acres of timber. The above Farm is a very desirable one for a person wishing to purchase near the city, and will be sold cheap. [illegible] Bald, Will County, Ill.

NEW BARRELS SALT.—We have a cargo of Michigan Fine Salt, which, having been in the vessel all winter, is in good order, and the barrels new and clean. We will fill orders from the city or country, with this lot, for the present, at $2.25 per barrel. UNDERWOOD & CO., 107 South Water street.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—BELT'S SELF-DRAFT and VENTILATING CHIMNEY CAPS. The only thing ever invented that will effectually prevent all kinds of chimneys from smoking. Manufactured and sold by BEECHER & PARKER, 200 Madison street, East end of the bridge.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN.
In the town of Lysander, Winnebago County, Illinois, one and a half miles from Pecatonica, containing 315 acres of choice land. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad runs through the centre of it, and Sugar Creek (a never failing stream) from north to south, and is also partly bounded on the north by Pecatonica River, [illegible] well calculated for a stock farm, having an abundant supply of water and [illegible] timber, affording plenty of stock shelter. It is all well fenced and subdivided into meadow, pasture, and tillage land; 40 acres is under good cultivation. It will cut annually 150 tons of hay, and it has ordinary farm buildings and a small apple orchard. Also, 20 head of young cattle and the farming tools if desired. This farm will be
Sold at a Decided Bargain.
Title perfect. For further particulars inquire of WM. BORK, on the premises, or WHITNEY & BLAIR, 12 Lasalle street, No. 1, up-stairs.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Rev. C. F. BEACH, A. M. Principal. The Academic [illegible] The Principal is assisted by a corps of competent and experienced Teachers, and no effort will be spared to render it worthy of patronage. The Seminary is pleasantly located near the Lake shore, and the rooms are large and well ventilated.
Parents in the city, desiring for their daughters, during the summer, an [illegible] location, [illegible] are received at any time, and charged pro rata. For particulars address the Principal, Box 2896, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—An excellent Stand for a Country Store, about twenty miles northwest of Chicago, half acre corner lot, on which is a good one half story Dwelling House, and a convenient [illegible]. No other store in the place. Will be sold at a bargain.
ALSO,
Twelve well improved Farms, containing from 120 to 700 acres each, situated in the central part of the State, and lying on or in the immediate vicinity of the Illinois Central Railroad, and most of them within from one to four miles of railroad stations. Plenty of timber will be sold with any of them. [illegible] State in point of quality or location. It is well adapted to all agricultural purposes—fruit and stock raising, &c. A portion of which would be exchanged for city property, or sold at great bargains for cash or on a liberal credit. Title indisputable.
ALSO,
Improved and unimproved property in the South and West Divisions of Chicago.
ALSO,
Prairie and Timber Land, well located in Iowa, which will be sold very low. For further particulars, inquire of WHITNEY & BLAIR,
12 Lasalle street, Room 1, (up-stairs.)

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
CUBAS LAST BENEFIT.
In compliance with the numerous requests and letters to Senorita Cubas, from her patrons, for her appearance in Bliss, she has determined on FRIDAY NIGHT, her FAREWELL BENEFIT, to present to every lady visiting the Dress Circle and Parquette, with her compliments, her Carte de Visite, as a slight memento for their kind patronage during her sojourn in Chicago. Also, to the first
FOUR HUNDRED PURCHASING TICKETS,
for the SECOND CIRCLE, a beautiful Photographic Medallion.
To secure seats for ladies the following arrangement has been made for this night. No certificate for two will entitle the holder to seats unless accompanied by a lady; in like manner no certificate for three will be [illegible]. [illegible] Senorita Cubas hopes to prevent the ladies from standing during the evening, which she observed, with regret on her previous benefit. No seats will be sold to persons
Known to be Speculators.
The sale of seats and tickets for Friday will commence on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, and continue at the usual hours every day till the night of the benefit. The benefit bill will be published on Thursday.

$1500 WILL BUY A NICE HOME in Evanston, only two blocks from the Railroad Depot. A good house, containing ten rooms, (built in the best style) on a corner lot, 130 feet, with a good barn and all fenced. The property cost $3,400. Apply to
KELLER BROS., 77 Dearborn st.

FIRE INSURANCE.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., Of Springfield, Mass.
PARK F. INS. CO., of New York.
MERCHANTS INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn.
CONNECTICUT INS. CO., of Hartford, Conn.
HOME INS. CO., of New Haven, Conn.
RELIEF FIRE INS. CO., of New York.
IRVING FIRE INS. CO., " "
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS INS. CO., Of Pittsfield.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Agents,
Corner Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago.
☞ No charge for Revenue Stamps.

TENBROOK'S IMPROVED
NANSEMOND SWEET POTATO.
Improved by selecting the largest well matured tubers for seed, from which the stock is now produced. Price—$3.50 per bushel, $10.00 per barrel (3 bush.), United States currency, delivered at railroad or express, as directed. [illegible] Address J. W. TENBROOK, Rockville, Parke County, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Lot on South Branch 140 feet by 218 feet deep.
[illegible] South Branch, 100 feet by 158 feet on Ogden's Slip.
[illegible] avenue, north of Twelfth street.
Also, two first-class Brick Houses in the North Division.
300 feet on Prairie avenue, north of Rio Grande.
50 feet on Calumet avenue, near Rio Grande.
[illegible] feet on Calumet avenue, near Ringgold avenue.
Apply to
A. J. AVERELL,
7 Metropolitan Block.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of doing a General Produce Commission Business, under the firm name of Wheeler, Leonard & Co.
Chicago, March 7th, 1863.
C. T. WHEELER,
F. W. LEONARD,
J. E. LEONARD.

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. South Water and Wells streets,
In the Iron Building (up-stairs) Chicago, Ill.
Sight Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. Advances made on all kinds of Produce in Store, also on Shipments to Eastern Markets.
C. T. WHEELER, F. W. LEONARD, J. E. LEONARD,
Chicago. Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—A choice Lot on the South Branch, suitable for a Lumber Yard or a
PORK PACKING ESTABLISHMENT.
Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, [illegible] Block, (up-stairs.)

"SUGAR TIME HAS COME."
100 Dozen SAP BUCKETS,
For sale at 98 South Water street.
NATHANIEL WHITE.

WOOL TWINE.—I am manufacturing, and can fill orders for this article
In any quantities.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
98 South Water street.

New Advertisements.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
HERRING'S CHAMPION
BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
WITH
HERRING AND FLOYD'S
PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.
40 STATE ST., Chicago.

UNIONS WANTED BY THE SOLDIERS.—We hereby authorize any person in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana or Michigan, to buy
ONIONS
For us, at one dollar per bushel, or less, delivered to any railway leading to this city. Have them put up in barrels in good shipping order, and shipped to [illegible] & Co., Chicago. Send bill to either of the undersigned, and the money will be deposited as directed. [illegible] As 4,000 soldiers from the above States are suffering from disease which may in a great measure be cured by [illegible] demand.
[illegible]
Board of Trade Committee for Vicksburg Relief Fund.

CHEAP BOOKS AND RICH GIFTS.—The cheapest place in the West to buy or send for BOOKS of all kinds and
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.,
Is at the
Chicago Gift Book House,
112 Randolph street, Chicago.
Books and Albums sent to any part of the country. Agents wanted. Address at the above named place.
T. W. MARTIN.

1863.—THE SPRING TRADE
PHŒNIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital $400,000.
ASSETS FEBRUARY 1, 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand, in Bank, and due Agents | $95,046 19 |
| Real Estate | 17,500 00 |
| Loans | 30,240 00 |
| Stocks—New York Banks | 103,900 00 |
| " Hartford Banks | 133,325 00 |
| " Waterbury Banks | 12,000 00 |
| " Miscellaneous | 21,950 00 |
| Bonds—State, City and Water | 101,000 00 |
| United States Securities | 45,410 40 |
| Market value of Assets | $560,351 65 |
| Total of all Liabilities, being losses unadjusted, waiting proofs | 32,854 85 |

S. L. LOOMIS, President.
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
Western General Agency, 33 West Third street, Cincinnati.
R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents.
Abstract of Losses paid in the Western and Southern States during the past six years ending January 1st, 1863. A substantial record of a
Well Tried Corporation.
[illegible]
Daily Commissioned Agents in all Cities and Towns.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,
FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENTS,
Office, No. 150 South Water St.,
DOLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.
T. L. MILLER. H. B. WILLMARTH.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., Of Providence, R. I.; Chartered 1799.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD MASS.
MANHATTEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
☞ No Charge for Stamps on Policies.

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
CLOTHING,
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
34 & 36 LAKE STREET,
Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Manufacturers and Jobbers at
95 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
We have the largest and best assorted stock of Clothing from our manufactory in Boston, [illegible] to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. Having bought our goods early last Fall, we are enabled to sell at a large per centage less than the same goods can now be manufactured.

NEW PROCLAMATION.
DYEING! DYEING!! DYEING!!!
FOR THOUSANDS.
At No. 10 Desplaines street, south of Randolph street, West Division.
Having just returned from Paris, after selecting a lot of the cheapest Dye Stuffs, the undersigned warrants to give satisfaction in all colors—the latest shades, Also Solferino, Magenta, French Purple, &c.
Previous to his trip to Europe, the undersigned conducted the well-known premium house of Cook & McLain, of Chicago. C. DAHLGREEN, Paris Steam Dye Works.
N. B.—Branch Office, 78 North Clark street.

200 Bbls. ARDESCO OIL,
100 bbls. Kier's Oil,
200 bbls. Hope Oil,
50 bbls. Benzole,
For sale at lowest market rates, by
GEO. G. POPE,
133 CLARK STREET 133

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
Boston Belting Company's
CELEBRATED
RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING,
AND HOSE.
125 LAKE STREET.

CHARLES L. NOBLE,
175 LAKE STREET,
Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene
LAMPS,
AND
Carbon, Coal and Kerosene
OILS.
No goods retailed. The trade supplied at a discount from country prices.

STEAM WEEKLY
BETWEEN
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,
Via New York, calling at
QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.
Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia S. S. Company.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

THE SECOND GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
WERBE & HILTON
AT
BRYAN HALL,
ON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1863.
FIVE THOUSAND GIFTS
AND
Five Thousand Tickets.
300 CAPITAL PRIZES.
CASH VALUE OF PRIZES, $4,000.
One Gift to Every Ticket.
[illegible]
LIST OF PRIZES.
[illegible]
I hereby certify that the prices annexed to the above articles from my establishment, are my regular retail prices, and that the Pianos are first class instruments, fully warranted by the maker and myself.
W. W. KIMBALL.
We hereby certify that the above prices annexed to the above list of Gifts from our establishment, are our regular retail prices.
A. H. MILLER. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO.
At the conclusion, the Gifts will be drawn in the presence of the audience, by a Committee appointed by the audience to superintend the drawing.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate,
SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Wire, Nails,
GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS,
Ever offered in this market.
WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BEST AXES
IN AMERICA.
Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be bought in New York and many articles without adding transportation.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
[illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

SELECT GOODS.
We are constantly receiving supplies of choice and elegant goods. Our assortment of articles for the Toilet select. Drugs and Chemicals, Delicacies for Invalids, etc., etc., is unsurpassed. It is our determination that everything sold at our establishment shall be of a superior quality.
SMITH & DWYER,
Druggists and Chemists, 92 and 94 Lake street.

BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER
D. BARNUM, Esq., Chicago, Ill.,
[illegible]
NEW SPRING GOODS
FOR
First-class City Trade.
We have received within a week, about
200,000 DOLLARS WORTH
RICH SILKS, SPRING DRESS GOODS, SPRING SHAWLS, SPRING CLOAKS, HOSIERY, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, [illegible]
Spring Dress Goods
[illegible]
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.

INSURANCE.
We represent the following first class companies:
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863.

## THE DETROIT MASSACRE.

The recent massacre of the blacks in Detroit, is the first of a long series of like tragedies which, it is more than probable, may be perpetrated hereafter, all through the Northern and Western States. There has of late been something too much of the licentiousness of freedom tolerated, if not actually sanctioned, to the press, and to public speakers of the Vallandigham class, who exist for no other purpose, indeed, than to incite insurrection, arson, and murder, and establish the sovereignty of Judge Lynch and mob law, over the legitimate authorities of the Republic.

What can we expect but riots and civil commotions among us, when the organs of the Copperhead faction are allowed, day after day, to utter their treasons against the Government, to deride its power, as well as its actions, and, by every expression of ignominy and mockery which human malice can devise, to cover it with ridicule and contempt?

Does any one suppose that the constant iteration of rebellious sentiments clothed in such ribald language as the New York *World* and the Chicago *Times*, for example, know so well how to use, is without effect upon those for whom it is uttered? Or that persons who are regularly instructed by these atrocious prints to look upon President Lincoln as a usurper, and a suborner of the Constitution and the laws, who are called upon to hate him and his Administration, as an act of patriotic duty—will scruple to take advantage of any occasion of public strife, and prove the intensity of their treason by stimulating—as the Copperheads of Detroit did—the mad passions of the mob, and joining them in their wild carnival of fire and murder?

The Detroit massacre is the legitimate fruitage of the rebellious teachings of secession newspapers, and traitorous stumpers. They were the original causers of it, and ought to be held responsible for the crime. Our Government, strong as it is, and firmly established in the hearts of the people, cannot afford to shelter these poisonous asps, whose sting is death alike to order, loyalty and law, and to every generous and humane feeling.

It is natural for the people to be indignant, and feel that a great wrong is done to them, whilst they are compelled to hear the cause of the rebels advocated in loyal cities—none daring to make the traitors afraid. Our sons and brothers have left their families and homesteads to fight the rebels and save the Republic; and here are these perfidious wretches pleading for the rebels, doing all they can to discourage citizens from entering the Federal army, openly denouncing the law of the land, and covertly instigating resistance to the authority of the Government.

Can any one wonder that loyal men should be infuriated by these facts?—or that they should ask, with more meaning than comes to the surface, whether the old law against traitors is abrogated, that these audacious miscreants so boldly and unblushingly violate it?

Perhaps, Government will consider this thing a little, now that the first result of permitting the traitor press to have full liberty to vent its lies, and develope its plots has manifested itself in a bloody massacre.

For it is idle to say that this press had nothing to do with it, when the whole spirit of its propaganda is to encourage such deeds. Nothing can be clearer than this, if we only reflect for a moment on the aspect which the Copperhead traitors have all along assumed to the Emancipation Edict, and the teachings which they have inculcated respecting the operation of that act, as affecting the competition for labor between the white and black men in the Free States.

Everywhere these Copperheads have opposed and denounced the Emancipation act as unconstitutional, and in more than one instance, they have gone so far as to intimate that the President ought to be impeached! Everywhere, also, they have poured oil upon the burning hatred which certain classes in these States entertain against the unhappy negro. They have heaped upon him every epithet which they could rake from the hells of the Five Points, and widened as much as they could the tremendous breach which human oppression has established between the races. They have told their dupes that poor Quasha would eat them out of the labor market, that he would work so well, and for so small a pittance, that they could not compete with him, and would have no alternative but to keep him from the Free States by force of law if they could, by force of might if they must, or depart hence themselves with their own beds and human baggage.

Does any one mean to say that the influence of this vile and mendacious teaching was not at the bottom of the late riots, arsons and butcheries at Detroit? If so, he is not much skilled in human knowledge and the laws of causation. In no society, where the feeling against the Negro was not rendered savage and inhuman by statements and appeals like those we have just alluded to, could a series of such horrible crimes have been perpetrated. The blacks of Detroit, young and old, women and children, were not immolated upon that Copperhead [illegible] because a quadroon had attempted to commit a crime upon a white woman—but because they were the hated race—free laborers in the free markets of the Republic—and because the traitors of the press had called upon the white men to exterminate them as their natural enemies.

## A LIGHT CONSCRIPTION IN ILLINOIS.

If the President orders a draft this year to fill up the regiments now in the field, it will fall very lightly on Illinois, for the reason that she has furnished a larger proportion of soldiers than any other State, and will be credited with a surplus. Our Republican members in Congress—Trumbull, Arnold, Lovejoy and Washburne—succeeded in having the following clause added to section 12 of the Conscription law:

"In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia (nine months' men) furnished by and from the several States in the service of the United States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service, since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall make said assignment so as to equalize the numbers of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid, and the *time of their service*."

Nothing could be fairer or juster to Illinois. In making up the quota for each State and district, or county, a three year's volunteer in the army will count as much as four nine month's militia. Illinois has sent no nine months drafted men. All of her volunteers are for the full period of three years. Pennsylvania and New York on the other hand, are not only short of their quotas, but thousands of those they did send were for nine months. The same is true of some of the New England States, of Maryland, Ohio and Wisconsin.

If the President should call for a draft of 300,000 men, we doubt whether a man would have to be furnished by Illinois, as she has to her credit more than her quota of 300,000, counting by number of men sent and time of service. However much other States may grumble at the Conscription Act, Illinois has little to complain of, as it will touch her more lightly than any other State. But her faithful and vigilant Republican Representatives are entitled to thanks and gratitude for their tact and ability in securing so just and equitable a basis for conscription.

The new law provides for returning every deserter to his regiment. It is estimated that there are one hundred thousand men who have skulked from the army. When these are sent back to the regiments it will go a long way towards rendering a draft unnecessary. If about 300,000 more men are conscripted, the old regiments will be all pretty well filled up and put on a good and efficient footing.

Will the Copperhead prints in this State, do us the special favor to call the attention of their readers to the clause of the 12th section which we have quoted? Can they stop slandering and abusing the Government long enough to speak of this part of the Conscript Act. It will certainly be of interest to their readers. We desire that Union men shall take the trouble to point out and explain section twelve to their Democratic neighbors, whose minds have been filled with prejudice and lies by the Copperhead prints and spouters.

## THE ENGLISH PIRATE SHIP ALABAMA.

The English Government will have a nice little bill of damages to pay after this war is over for damages inflicted upon American commerce and shipping by vessels built in English ports, by English workmen, equipped by English capitalists, and manned by English subjects, for the express purpose of committing depredations on American commerce on the high seas. The only difference between those bandit privateers and pirates is, that the British Government is responsible for the acts of the former, and in the latter, none but the outlaws themselves. To a certain degree the British Government has been waging war on the United States for eighteen months. It has allowed, in violation of its laws of neutrality, its subjects to fit out and man vessels of war to capture and destroy American merchant vessels on the high seas, and to export vast quantities of warlike material to insurgents of a friendly power, and in palpable violation of the Queen's proclamation, the foreign enlistment act, and the custom regulations of Great Britain.

A letter written from Jamaica by an Englishman, to the London *Times*, dated January 23d, states that of the crew of the Alabama of 137 men and officers all are Englishmen but *eight*—the latter being mostly officers. The "290" *alias* Alabama has never entered a Confederate port. From the day she sailed from Liverpool till the present time she has been sheltered, coaled, recruited, provisioned and assisted in British Colonial ports, and but for such aid would have been captured long since by the American navy. The Alabama has no nationality but English, and every dollar's worth of American property she has destroyed must be repaid by the nation to which she belongs. What is true of the Alabama is equally true of every other rover fitted out by British subjects to prey upon American commerce. When this war is ended Uncle Sam will have a little bill to present to John Bull of forty or fifty millions for depredations on the property of the former committed by the subjects of the latter, and what is more, Mr. Bull *has got to pay it*. Time makes all things even. If Mr. Bull refuses to fork over he has plenty of property on this continent in the shape of real estate out of which to satisfy the claim.

## The Mileage Grab.

The members of Congress were guilty of a sneaking, dirty grab on the Treasury, just before adjourning, by which they took out $80,000 to which they were not rightfully entitled. The law allows each member of Congress eight dollars a day the year round—Sundays included—or $3,000 a year, and mileage at the enormous rate of forty cents a mile, each way. The late Congress has held two regular and one extra session. The law allowed no mileage for the extra session; but the honorable gentlemen set it aside, and reached their arms into the Treasury and took from thence a third mileage—the Western members getting from $800 to $1,500, and those west of the Rocky Mountains from $5,000 to $6,000 apiece.

Some of the Copperhead papers are charging this dishonest gouge on the Republican members. Let those that are guilty suffer the odium. We shall screen or excuse none of them; but the *record* shows that the Copperheads themselves are far deeper in the mire than their opponents.

Here then is the vote of the Senate by which the third mileage was carried:

AGAINST *striking the Third Mileage out of the Appropriation Bill*—[illegible] of Va., Cowan of Pa., G. Davis of Ky., *Doolittle* of Wis., Harding of Oregon, Henderson of Mo., Hicks of Md., *Howard* of Mich., *Lane* of Kansas, Latham of Cal., Nesmith of Oregon, *Pomeroy* of Kansas, Powell of Ky., Rice of Minn., Richardson and *Trumbull* of Ill., Wall of N. J., *Wilkinson* of Minn., Wilson of Mo.—20.

["*Radicals*" in italics, 6; or if you choose to add Arnold, 7; the rest "*Conservatives*."]

*For striking out the aforesaid*: Messrs. Clark of N. H., Dixon of Conn., Fessenden of Maine, Foot of Vt., Foster of Conn., Grimes and Harlan of Ia., Howe of Wis., King of N. Y., Lane of Ind., Morrill of Maine, Sherman of Ohio, Sumner of Mass., Ten Eyck of N. J., Wade of Ohio, Willey of Va., Wilson of Mass.—17.

["*Every one* a supporter of the President, and most of them "Radicals"—not a Copperhead among them.]

We are sorry to see Trumbull, Wilkinson, Doolittle and Howard among the "grabbers," and along side of Democrats like Richardson of Illinois, Powell of Kentucky, Wilson of Missouri, Rice of Minnesota, Wall, the "blessed Democratic martyr," of New Jersey, and the immaculate saint, Garrett Davis of Ky.

The following is the vote on this grab in the House:

YEAS—Messrs Allen (Ohio), Ancona, *Babbitt*, Baily, Brown (Va.), *Campbell*, Casey, *Conway*, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, *Davis*, *Dixon*, Dunlap, *Edgerton*, English, *E. C. Fessenden*, Flanders, Fouke (Ill.), *Franchot*, *Goodwin*, Granger, Grider, *Gurley*, *Hale*, Hall, Johnson, *Kellogg* (Mich.), *Kellogg* (Ill.), Kerrigan, Knapp (Ill.), *Lansing*, Lazear, Leary, Lehman, Mallory, Menzies, *Mitchel*, *Moorhead*, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugen, Pendleton, *Phelps* (Cal.), Price, Robinson (Ill.), *Shanks*, Shiel, Sloan, Smith (Ill.), Stiles, Thomas (Md.), *Trowbridge*, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, *Wallace*, Ward, Whaley, *White* (Ind.), White (Ohio), Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Wright, Yeaman.—67.

—Here are certainly some names that we note with painful surprise; but there are only *twenty-two* (in Italics) who ever pretend to be Republicans, including such "Conservatives" as Kellogg of Illinois, Diven of New York, and Hale of Pennsylvania. On the other hand, the Copperheads swarm on the above list as though it were a sunny day of June, while the Border States rally almost their entire force. *Forty-five* is a pretty heavy vote for the combined opposition, and they have cast that number for this extra mileage.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Baker, Baxter, Bingham, Blair, (Pa.), Blake, Buffinton, *Calvert*, Chamberlain, Clark, *Cobb*, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Dawes, Delano, Dunn, Eliot, Fenton, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, *Harding*, *Harrison*, Horton, Hutchins, Kelley, Loomis, Low, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marston, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.) Nixon, Patton, Pike, Porter, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Rollins (N. H.), Sargeant, *Sheffield*, Shellabarger, Sherman, Spaulding, *Steele* (N. J.), Stratton, *Thomas* (Mass.), Train, Trimble, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Van Wyck, Verree, Washburne, *Webster*, Wheeler, Wilson, Windom, Worcester.—66.

*Seven* "Conservatives" in all voting not to gouge, and only two of these (Cobb and Steele of N. J.) straight-out Democrats. Messrs. Harrison of Ohio and Thomas of Massachusetts are "Conservatives" who voted for Lincoln, the three others (Harding of Kentucky, Calvert and Webster of Maryland) are Border State men of the Bell-Everett stamp. *Fifty-nine* of the sixty-six votes against gouging cast by Republicans, and two more by men who voted to make Mr. Lincoln President.

From Illinois, the only man elected as a Republican who voted for the swindle is Kellogg, and he turned dough-face long ago. While, on the other hand, we find the names of Fouke, Knapp and Robinson recorded as voting for the gouge, whereby the Treasury was robbed of $80,000.

## Preservation of Materials for History.

Mr. Frank Moore, of the *Rebellion Record*, has been for some time engaged in collecting and preparing, in suitable volumes for preservation, all the soldiers' letters, which have in any way become public, that he can procure. During his recent visit to Washington, the *Librarian of Congress*, under the direction of the Library Committee, closed a contract with Mr. Moore for these volumes, to be delivered as fast as they can be prepared. The agents of the British Museum had been negotiating for them, but the preference was very properly given, to our own national collection. As these volumes are designed to preserve, as far as possible, every valuable printed record of any officer's or soldier's experience, papers containing such letters should be forwarded to Mr. Moore's address, "*Rebellion Record* office, New York city." Those who know him, do not need to be assured that the work he has thus undertaken will be ably and thoroughly performed.

## [illegible] Election.

An election for municipal officers was held in this stronghold of Democracy, on Tuesday last, and resulted in the laying out of the Irish Copperhead Democracy, who have ruled the city for many years past. Mr. Strong, the nominee for Mayor, being an unexceptionable man, there was no opposition to him, but for the office of Marshal and Collector there was a fierce contest, and the Copperheads [illegible] were wiped out [illegible] other offices was close, the successful candidates having majorities not exceeding 30. And this, in a city that usually gives 500 to 600 majority in a vote of 1,000 is doing pretty well.

## The Detroit Riot—Faulkner not a Negro.

Twenty-two of the Detroit rioters had been arrested up to noon on Saturday. Thirty-two buildings were burnt. The buildings were generally of small value, but they contained all the worldly goods of the poor despised occupants, and the only shelter they possessed to screen them from the storms of winter. The recent inmates are now houseless and friendless.

Faulkner, the man guilty of the foul crime which so incited the fiendish malevolence of the rioters, it now appears, is not a negro. He is a dark skinned man, with blue eyes and straight hair, and claims to be a Spanish Indian. He has never associated with negroes, never allowed them to enter his saloon, and has always exhibited great hostility to the African race. He has been a registered voter in the Third ward of Detroit, and always voted the Democratic ticket—in fact a genuine Copperhead. And thus the poor blacks have been made to suffer for the criminal acts of one of their most determined enemies. This thing has happened before.

During the progress of the riot, says the Detroit *Tribune*, the fiends fiercely demanded the "lynching of some damned abolitionist," the "killing of a damned nigger," the "shooting of a cussed Abolitionist," &c., showing the *animus* which urged on the mob.

## Richmond to the Northwestern "Peace" Whiners.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is the acknowledged official organ of Jeff. Davis' bogus Government. That paper, of a recent date, alluding to the cry for an armistice, and for peace, of the Western opponents of the war, says:

"[illegible] the North-west [illegible] with the bayonet. These kind feelings which (they say) are gushing and flowing toward us now, let us not rudely turn them back to their spring in the Hoosier heart, but rather open wider the source, and quicken the current, and swell the volume of their love, by the only means we have ever used with success—namely, horse, foot, and especially artillery."

There is no mistake as to the genuineness of this article. The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says he cut it out of the Richmond paper, and asks any of the Copperheads who are curious, to call at his office and satisfy themselves of the *fact*.

☞ A meeting was held in Davenport, Iowa, on the 6th inst., for taking measures to establish a sugar refinery in that city. Hon. Hiram Price, Member of the 38th Congress, presided. L. D. Wilson, of Chicago, proposed to erect one worth $30,000, and to take one-third of the stock himself if the citizens of Davenport would take the balance. A committee was appointed to investigate the proposition, and to report thereon. If the committee report favorably, the prospect is that the amount will be raised. A committee was appointed to come to Chicago and inquire into the merits of the contemplated undertaking.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION ENDED.—The difficulty about the bridges over the Ohio, which has been agitating steamboat and railroad men, and which has taken several delegations to Washington, has been ended by the failure of the Senate to reach the bill. There remains, therefore, authority for the bridge at Cincinnati, from the Legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky, 122 feet above low water mark, while there is no authority for the bridges at Big Sandy, Maysville and Louisville.

☞ Mrs. Blandina Dudley, who supplied the means for building the splendid "Dudley Observatory" at Albany, died at her residence in that city on Friday morning, aged 80 years. She was the widow of the Hon. Chas E. Dudley, who filled various offices at home and abroad, and was Martin Van Buren's successor in the United States Senate in 1829. Mrs. D. was a lady of high social qualities and of all womanly virtues. In her later years she has been profuse in the expenditure of her great wealth upon religious, scientific and benevolent objects.

☞ George Van Santevord, an eminent lawyer, and District Attorney of Rensselaer county, New York, was killed at East Albany on Thursday last. He was waiting the departure of the train for Troy, when, while standing behind a car on the track, a train backed up against the car, knocking him down and passing over him. His clothes caught in the wheel, and he was dragged a distance of forty-five feet, the wheels of the car passing over his body several times. He died in a few minutes.

☞ The Republicans of the Hartford Conn., Congressional District, have nominated Hon. Henry C. Deming of that city, for Congress. Mr. Deming was formerly a leading Whig, and afterwards a Democrat, and as such was elected Mayor of Hartford. During Gen. Butler's rule in New Orleans, Mr. Deming served under him. He is a scholar of high attainments, and a gentleman admirably qualified to fill the position for which he has been nominated.

MR. ARNOLD'S EFFORT TO REPEAL A CLAUSE OF THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.—The excitement existing in one or two places in the West concerning the clause of the Conscription bill in regard to procuring substitutes, led to an effort on the part of Mr. Arnold, of this city, to have this clause repealed. He attempted to have his motion engrafted on some of the military bills, but failed.

OHIO PRESENTATION.—The patriotic Buckeyes, in the Capitol, expressed their appreciation of the constant and unwearied services of Mr. and Mrs. Gangewer, of Ohio, in the cause of the "Ohio Soldiers' Relief Association," by presenting Mrs. G. with a handsome service of silver, on Tuesday evening of last week. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and was enlivened by remarks from Rev. B. F. Morris, Hon. David Rees, Secretary Chase, and others.

☞ The Copperhead organ in this city, Detroit, &c., have been made gleeful over a Copperhead victory in Marshall, Mich. This is a literal case of the Dutch taking Holland. Marshall has always been Democratic; and yet a portion of the Republican ticket was elected at this election. It is the same spirit which attempted to murder Capt. Ward, just before the last election, because he was an "Abolitionist."

☞ It is stated, positively, at the Navy Department, that the loss of the Indianola was wholly the result of Colonel Ellett's disobedience of his orders not to separate his command from the naval fleet he was supposed to be aiding.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

As Capt. Ellett was never in command of the Indianola, and was not within forty miles of her when lost, we don't see what his "disobedience of orders" had to do with it.

NEGRO TROOPS.—The section in the Corps of Engineers' bill, which authorized the organization of colored troops, was stricken out in the Senate. The President, however, has, under an old law, full power to employ negroes for hospital, trenching, cooking and other purposes—a power sufficiently comprehensive to cover fighting, if any want to fight.

☞ Dennis Seales, a wealthy colored citizen of Lexington, Ky., died in that city on the 1st inst., aged seventy-eight years. He was for many years a dealer in horses, and accumulated a large property. We are informed that he was an honest and shrewd man, who was much respected by a large circle of whites, as well as blacks, to whom he was well known.

☞ The *Buffalo Courier*—mild Copperhead—has drawn upon its head the wrath of Vallandigham, the malignant snake—that print having indiscreetly spoken of the latter Copperhead as a "separationist," he retorts in the following courteous terms: "*When you charge me with being a 'separationist,' you LIE wilfully.*"

☞ Bishop Quinlan (Catholic,) of Mobile was recently arrested by the rebel provost guard, at midnight, and taken to prison. He was liberated next day. The *Catholic Telegraph* has heard no reason assigned for this measure. As in the case of the visit of Archbishop Odin of New Orleans to Archbishop Hughes of New York, it probably "means something."

☞ The statement that Forrest, the guerilla chief, is dead, is contradicted. He was wounded, and obliged to turn his command over to a subordinate. But he is fast recovering. The report of his death was a trick of the enemy to put the Federal commanders off their guard.

☞ Zell, who was convicted of the murder of Philip [illegible], a short time since, at Joliet, has been granted a new trial by Judge Harris. The decision was based upon an affidavit setting forth that one of the jurors, on the trial, had previously expressed the opinion that the prisoner was guilty.

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says there is a strong probability that the New York canals will be opened by the 15th of April. Last year they were not opened until the 1st of May.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Odin, Archbishop of New Orleans, is on a visit to Archbishop Hughes of New York. The New York papers think the fact "means something."

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1863.

### HOW CONGRESS DIED.

The XXXVIIth Congress, the epitaph of which you will already have written, died decorously and yet characteristically. Its last hours were not spent with the bottle, nor yet with the pistol or the bowie knife; but over its death bed there was somewhat of personal and partisan warfare. It went to its rest with its harness on, doing business almost up to the moment of dissolution and trying to do more—in the one House to pass a bill to enable the loyal people of Tennessee and Louisiana to be represented in the next Congress; in the other, to adopt a resolution, censuring Gen. Schenck for laying hands upon a clerical traitor. The Copperhead minority filibustered to defeat the first, and strove to pollute the last breath of the dying with the second. Bayard leading in the Senate, Henry May in the House. That no element might be wanting to make the closing hour a miniature of the whole term of the Congress, the Committee on Government contracts, of which comparatively little has been heard this winter, presented fresh reports, and aired an old question among themselves; while Mr. Senator Doolittle assured the galleries that the dying Congress had lived a worthy life, and that the Administration was without fault; and Mr. Speaker Grow swore in prose and verse, with his hand on the history books and the geography of the continent, that re-union should be achieved.

### HOW IT LIVED.

I leave you to sum up the virtuous and the vicious acts of the XXXVIIth Congress; to point out the opportunities it has thrown away and the opportunities it has improved; its errors and its excellencies of omission and of commission; wherein it has been timid, and wherein it has been brave; whether it had any leaders, and if so, who they were; whether a good cause has on any occasion been periled by bad management, or a bad cause helped by [illegible]; whether the Executive has had too great influence upon the course of legislation, and whether the Congress has exerted sufficient influence with the Executive; whether, in a word, the XXXVIIth Congress has proved itself equal to the great responsibilities [illegible] them than the other branches of the Government have done.

### ITS LEGACY TO THE PRESIDENT.

Whatever may be the correct answers to these questions, one thing is clear; the XXXVIIth Congress has, by its legislation during the last two years, given the United States a strong Government, a desideratum for which every loyal man was sighing in the spring of 1861. The alleged evils of a Republican form of Government are done away with, so far as statutes can effect that result. The Executive has, to-day, the power to call into the national service every able-bodied man in the country; the power to increase its marine indefinitely; the power to borrow in forms, or upon terms substantially left to its discretion, all the money it can use; the power to imprison every suspected person, and to continue his imprisonment until he shall purge himself by taking an oath of allegiance and giving bail, if required; and it has absolute power over the property, real, personal, fugitive of its enemies. The Government is, so far as statutes can make it, put upon a war footing. Neither the President nor any one of his ministers can complain of this Congress. It has done everything which was asked of it, not, in all cases, without murmurings or delay, but surely and thoroughly, at last; the representatives of the people, believing that in so doing they did the will of the people. Congress thus shows that it has abiding faith in the capacity and will of the President to conduct the nation to victory.

### THE ADDITIONAL OATH OF OFFICE—BACKING AND FILLING IN THE SENATE.

Spectators were surprised to see the newly elected Senators voting this morning before they had taken the oath of office prescribed by the law of July 2d, which requires such oath to be taken by "every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof." Senator Trumbull called the attention of the presiding officer to this act yesterday, and Senator Sumner sought to embody the requirements in a new rule of the Senate this morning. No notice would seem to have been taken of the first suggestion, and Garret Davis objected to the introduction of Mr. Sumner's resolution, which necessitates that it lie over till to-morrow. But why some Republican did not object to the recording of the new Senators' names or their entrance upon their duties in any shape, until the oath had been taken; why some one of the new Senators (who include Sumner, Morrill and Chandler re-elected) did not decline to act as Senator until he had subscribed the oath, I cannot guess. Turpie and Wall never took this oath at all, if I remember; but they acted as Senators for several weeks and drew salary and mileage without doubt.

The question is not an unimportant one, especially in view of Secretary Seward's invitation to the leading rebels to come back to Congress, and in view also of the number of petty officers of doubtful loyalty who may have to be sworn within a few years. It would be a curious question whether in any case except those of the New Orleans members, admitted into the House recently, the oath has been administered; whether it has been tendered to any General, or Second Lieutenant, or Clerk in a Department. If the Senate does not insist upon it, as a condition precedent, how can it be expected that others, naturally less familiar with existing laws, should bear it in mind? Yet Mr. Sumner, who may be supposed to be as desirous as any one that it should be remorselessly imposed, in the very proposition he made, was "entering upon the duties of his office" without first having taken it.

### OCCASION OF SIGEL'S RESIGNATION.

Gen. Carl Schurz has urged the President not to accept Gen. Sigel's resignation. Yet it is difficult to perceive how he can avoid doing so, since, if I am correctly informed, he has taken issue with his superiors on a point on which they cannot yield without loss of self respect. When the grand divisions having been abolished by Gen. Hooker, Gen. Sigel became only a corps commander, again, he asked to be relieved or to be assigned a larger command. "We have done the best we can for you," was the reply of the Government, "and now we expect you to do the best you can for us." Whereupon Gen. Sigel tendered his resignation. I do not know what view others may take; but I cannot help thinking this action akin to that of Gen. Fremont when Gen. Pope was put over his head. The aggravation in the latter case would seem to be at least equally great, and yet the people, and even Fremont's best friends, considered his course unwise and uncalled for. True soldiers are like Tennyson's six hundred at Balaklava:

"Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs but to do or die."

## FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MURFREESBORO, March 4, 1863.

### PREPARATIONS PROGRESSING.

The month begins finely, promising rapidly drying roads and easy travel toward the Tennessee river. All yesterday the sun shone brightly and a warm, spring-like atmosphere enveloped one. Regiments and brigades were generally improving the day, and in every direction the sound of drum and fife told that the work of preparation was progressing. I took the cars at Nashville yesterday morning, among crowds of returning soldiers, and before 12 o'clock the heavily laden train was at the Murfreesboro depot.

Within the limits of the town, I can discover but little change from the condition of a month ago. Houses have the same vacant look, and butternut citizens the same hungry stare. The streets are almost impassable from mud, and, as a consequence, man and beast are beset with perils in navigating from point to point. Such weather as this, however, will soon bring up the roads, and put man and beast on dry bottom. A consummation which everybody interested in the army of the Cumberland should pray for! Give good roads, and within thirty days the army of the Cumberland will put the Federal lines beyond the Tennessee river.

I shall not undertake to give you news in this letter, I only write to let you know that I am upon the ground, ready for whatever may occur.

### BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.

I spent an hour or two with the boys of the Board of Trade Battery, soon after getting in, with whom good cheer and order are always present. The battery is in excellent condition, mustering one hundred and thirty-six able soldiers. The boys had a great deal to [illegible] Chicago—thought they would like to be up there for a few days, if only to "clean out" a [illegible] Copperheads—expressed themselves mightily pleased with

### THE CONSCRIPTION BILL,

and its "600,000 more." Ah, I tell you, that conscription bill is the great panacea. The thought of it makes the soldier's eye glisten. He will help you enforce it, too, if the requirement comes, and woe be unto the unlucky traitor who resists! The soldiers of this army favor the conscription bill, they favor the proclamation, they favor any measure or movement that will assert the power of the Government and crush rebellion. There is no mistake about this—I know it, every man who has talked with the men of the army of the Cumberland knows it.

How could this army be otherwise than loyal, animated by the spirit of such a man as Rosecrans? Read the following letter, written in response to certain resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana. Certainly there can be no more crushing reply to the fatal sophisms of the Copperhead Democracy.

### LETTER FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MURFREESBORO, Tenn, Feb. 19, 1863.

To the Legislative Assembly of the State of Indiana:

GENTLEMEN: In the name of the officers and soldiers of the army of the Cumberland, I thank you for the resolutions of congratulation, approval and condolence you have sent us on account of the battle of Stone river. At the call of constitutional liberty, the brave and true men of the West, laid aside peaceful pursuits, left their homes and sought to qualify themselves to fight for a Government that had cost the blood and treasure of two great wars, and eighty years of time to establish. For twenty weary months, this army has stood guard to keep the Confederate wolf from your doors.

They know what hunger, cold, weary marches, and painful watchings it has cost to preserve our homes from invasion, and our friends and neighbors from conscription; it is therefore, doubly a pleasure to hear these free and cheering words now from home.

The unscrupulous despots in our front call us "Lincoln hirelings," and we hear that this calumny has lately been repeated at home, by some of the men, whose property and persons have been kept safe by our toil and blood, from the ruthless hands of Kirby Smith, Bragg and Morgan.

Presuming on our absence, these men talk as if we were not citizens, and speak mockingly of our patriotism.

They stab in the back the most generous true hearted men of the country, while standing guard in front of their doors, and they prolong the war by encouraging the rebels to hope for divided councils at our homes.

I speak the convictions of the officers and men of this army when I say that we fight to secure equal rights to all, under the Constitution and laws—we fight in defence of our homes and hearths, sure to be invaded if the rebel despots, who began the war, can get the power. But we long for peace—we pray for peace, and we fight for peace; not for a dishonorable peace—not for a hollow truce.

We have once been deceived by the cry of "no coercion," and of "State rights," and have seen how the rebel leaders practice in East Tennessee, Missouri, Western Virginia, and Kentucky.

We have met the masses of the South, and are witnesses of the falsehood, calumny and perfidy by which they have been led to wage war against us.

We have seen flags of truce violated; hospitals, ambulances, and boats bearing flags fired upon, and our sick and wounded stripped of their blankets, and robbed of their food and medicines; we have been approached in battle by rebels wearing our uniforms and carrying our colors.

After witnessing their wholesale slander of us their perfidy and treachery towards the masses of their own people, and the unfair and dishonorable means to which they resort to gain an advantage, we have been forced to the immoveable but sad conviction that the leaders of this rebellion are *perfidious, treacherous, unscrupulous and cruel*—these leaders never will nor can be peaceable, or true friends and neighbors. And that, as Mr. Davis has said, they only want the power, not the will, to invade and subjugate us. We should rejoice to see the power of these leaders fall by the hands of their own people, whom they oppress—that the people for whose rights we fight, in common with our own; but unless it does, [illegible] will pass under the yoke of a military despotism, raised on the *sable* foundation of negro slavery, and the more degrading servitude of the "poor whites"—such as now overshadows the South.

I say, "our children will pass under the yoke," for that could only happen after the brave and true men of the country—her citizen soldiers—shall have perished; or deserted by the wretches whose homes they have hitherto protected, heartbroken and despairing, shall quit the field and give to slavery and its domination all those who love money more than honor and peace more than freedom.

The issue is a plain one. If we who battle for national existence are not to be sustained by our own friends at home, the sooner we know it the better.

We do not wish to be deceived as to our position, nor fall victims to the treachery, cowardice or selfishness of those whom we have loved and trusted.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General Commanding.

### THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY.

The Major General commanding this army, stands first in the hearts of the men composing it. I am not writing these words "for buncomb." I am speaking the sober truth when I say that the soldiers—officers and men—will follow Gen. Rosecrans wherever he may go, having absolute confidence that he cannot be whipped.

### HIS REPUTATION WORLD WIDE.

And it seems that "our" General's reputation is world wide. The following letter, which I really think the most complimentary attention that has yet been given the hero of Stone River, was received at headquarters on yesterday. It has been written, as will be seen, under the idea that Gen. R. was an old companion in arms of the writer, an officer of high rank in the army of Austria. The letter, notwithstanding its author's very serious mistake as to identity, is certainly highly complimentary and well worth publication. It is written in elegant German, postmarked, "Caslau," and directed "to the most Honorable General in the army of the United States of North America,

ROSENKRANZ,
in the State of Tennessee."

CZASLAU, Bohemia, Feb. 1, 1863.

General:

The *Magazine die Presse* announced yesterday that the victor of Murfreesboro was born in Prague, and says also that he formerly served in the Austrian army, and also as Major in the Russian service. I fully believe that nothing but your personal perseverance and skill placed you in such a short time from the ranks of the Adjutant corps in the Austrian service, to the high position you now occupy. I congratulate you heartily, as a former companion in arms, and do fully believe that I am not yet forgotten by you. Are you really the same Rosenkranz who formerly belonged to the Adjutant corps? If so, you will certainly remember me, and the times that we had together at general headquarters in Lemberg, &c., &c.

We met last in Prague, and who would ever have thought that you would so soon afterward occupy such a high, honorable position. I congratulate you, however, more upon the glorious victory that you have lately won, and which has astonished the whole military world.

Wishing future success to your victorious arms, I remain your most obedient servant,

CARL PRINZ,
Major 21st Reg't Infantry,
(Formerly in Adjutant Corps.)

P. S. Is it troublesome to enter the American service? and what rank could I obtain? Should I be mistaken in the identity of the individual, I ask pardon for this letter.

I am off this morning on an excursion to Readyville, twelve miles to the east, where the 2d Brigade of the 2d Division is stationed.

L. C.

## Enlargement of the Erie Canal.

New York merchants and capitalists are beginning to appreciate the importance of enlarging the Erie Canal in order to accommodate and to retain the trade of the West. As an evidence of this we publish below the remarks of Jonathan Sturges, Esq., of New York, before the Chamber of Commerce of that city, at a meeting to consider the subject of Western trade, held on Friday last. Mr. Sturges was one of the original corporators of the Illinois Central Railroad, and till within a year past was a director of the Company. Of course he is thoroughly conversant with the growth and the commercial wants of the West, and being a leading New York capitalist, his opinions will have great weight in promoting Western interests. Mr. Sturges said:

### MR. STURGES' SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT: I gave notice at the special meeting on Thursday, that I should at this meeting ask the Chamber to consider the importance to this city of taking some action in reference to affording the Northwestern States greater facilities for transporting their produce to the seaboard. I have been asked repeatedly during the past two years by intelligent English correspondents, "How long will your Western States consent to be blockaded, and at the same time taxed for the benefit of the Eastern manufacturers." I have been able to reply: "I have seen no signs of flinching yet. I can yet say I have seen no disposition to complain of the blockade of the Mississippi so long as the common interest renders it necessary," but these noble men of the West cannot be expected to rest quietly raising corn at 15c per bushel, while it costs them 40c per bushel to get it to the seaboard. And what I desire to call your special attention to, is the action of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana to remedy this evil.

The resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Illinois may seem, without any explanation, to give expression to a feeling of irritation at the failure of Congress to take up the Canal bill. I am assured, however, that there is no sectional or political feeling in Illinois on this subject. We in New York are perfectly contented with the vast benefits we receive from the Western trade, but do not consider whether it is possible for six to eight millions of people, devoted to agricultural pursuits, in the Northwest, to rest as quietly under the present very expensive means of sending their crops to market. Until within a few years we wanted all the surplus grain of the West, to make up our own deficiency, and that of the New England States. Now that the West produces 60,000,000 or 75,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs more than we can consume, and for which we have no possible use, except to forward it through to foreign markets, she demands of New York, "Do the carrying trade as cheaply, as rapidly as it can be done, and we will share with you. But if you delay year after year any steps to relieve us from our distress, we must either stop producing or get out to sea by the St. Lawrence."

I understand that the average cost of bringing a bushel of corn during the years 1861 and 1862, from Chicago to New York, was thirty-five cents per bushel, that the farmer in Illinois got about fifteen cents, the farmer in Iowa eight to ten cents per bushel. Sometimes as low as five cents per bushel. It ought not to cost the Western producer thirty-five cents per bushel to bring his grain fourteen hundred miles by water, and it is our business, the business of New York merchants to see that it does not cost this enormous price. I am told by grain merchants that in October 1861, large quantities of grain paid twenty-four cents on the canal alone.

I will not trespass upon the time of the Chamber, but I will say farther, that in my opinion, our duty to our friends in the West, self-interest, every consideration in short, which moves men to act, and to act promptly, should urge us to the most diligent steps which can be taken in this matter. A small community might endure the position the West now stands in, but it cannot be expected that six to eight millions of people will consent to this state of things indefinitely.

It is idle to talk of sectionalism or discontent on the part of the West. People who have to raise corn for ten cents because it costs them twenty to take it from Buffalo to New York have a reason for their complaints, and will investigate and decide the remedy to which they are justly entitled, and now that Congress has decided not to take any part in enlarging our canal locks, it seems to me that this chamber representing the commercial interests of New York should use all the influence it has to induce our Legislature to go on as rapidly as possible to widen and lengthen the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and thus render a resort to British facilities unnecessary to our Western brethren.

I would therefore move that a committee be appointed, of which Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles shall be chairman, to present this subject in its new aspect to our Legislature at as early a day as possible, and to ask the co-operation of the Corn Exchange, the Boards of Trade of Buffalo, Oswego, Albany and Troy.

☞ General Tyler, of the army of the Potomac, formerly [illegible] at Camp Douglas, is under arrest—the cause is not stated.

## THE ENGLISH PIRATESHIP.

### Settlement Day Coming.

[From the N. Y. Independent, 5th inst.]

The name of the "Alabama" is destined to be familiar throughout the world, and she may figure in history as the occasion of prodigious changes in the destiny of nations. Her novel mode of warfare, in seizing and burning merchant vessels on the high seas, without any formality of legal condemnation, would alone make her record hateful to all maritime nations. Civilization cannot endure such a relapse toward the dark ages. But there are yet more important considerations. She was built and equipped in an English port, by English skill and capital, and then was manned by English sailors, and sailed under the English flag, and to this day has legally no other nationality than that of England. The British Government, in violation of international right, and in plain disregard of its own statute laws, suffered her to set out on her career of destruction, with the full knowledge that she was to be engaged in preying upon the commerce of the United States—a nation with which that Government was at peace.

Such are the allegations, in substance, which are calmly and dispassionately examined, and conclusively proved, in a pamphlet of fourteen pages which we have just received from England. The affidavits and some other documents are given, with names and dates, and quotations from acts of Parliament, and so much of compressed narrative and argument as is necessary to make the case intelligible. We should be glad to make a fuller exhibit of the matter than our space will allow, but will endeavor to make it as plain as we can in a few words.

The Alabama, formerly the 290, is a wooden screw gunboat, built by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, near Liverpool, her keel laid in January, 1862, launched in April, and sailed from the Mersey the 29th of July.

The builders made no secret that she was intended for a ship of war, and for a foreign government, but declined to state of what country, although public opinion was well settled on that point. Mr. Adams apprised Earl Russell, on the 23d of June, that such a vessel was nearly ready for her [illegible], built by a firm, one of whom was then sitting as a member of Parliament, under direction of agents of the Southern insurgents, known as such by [illegible] Commissioners of Customs, to which Earl Russell referred the letters, [illegible] that the U. S. Consul should present the evidence to the Collector at Liverpool—intimating their opinion, and that of their solicitor, that there was not sufficient ground for the detention of the vessel. With some vexatious delay, the evidence was received by the Collector, and pronounced insufficient.

The same case and evidence were in the meantime submitted by Mr. Adams to Mr. Collier, the Queen's Counsel, who gave his opinion that the evidence was almost conclusive that the vessel was fitted out in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 Geo. III., chap. 69, and that the officers of customs ought to be required to seize the vessel under the 7th section. The act forbids "any person within any part of the United Kingdom or in any part of his Majesty's dominions," without license obtained, to "equip, furnish, fit out, or arm" any vessel to be employed by "any foreign prince or province, or persons assuming powers of government," on penalty of fine and imprisonment, with forfeiture. July 22, Mr. Adams sent to Earl Russell copies of six affidavits, which had been submitted to the Collector, on which Mr. Collier had given a stronger opinion than before. Mr. C. said: "It appears difficult to make out a stronger case of infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which, if not enforced on this occasion, is little better than a dead letter. It well deserves consideration whether, if the vessel be allowed to escape, the Federal Government would not have serious grounds of remonstrance." July 24, Mr. Adams sent two additional depositions, and the whole papers were referred to the law officers of the Crown. Five days elapsed, and on the 29th the legal gentlemen gave in their opinion that the vessel should be stopped; but that morning she had sailed from Liverpool. Of course, it is idle to make a charge, which could not be proved, of intentional complicity or obstructiveness, but the coincidence is at least "very extraordinary."

One of the affidavits presented was from an English sailor, who swore that he and thirty others were enlisted and taken on board the vessel under Captain Butcher, and that she was to be employed as a privateer under the Confederate States of America. She sailed, without register or clearance, under command of Captain Butcher, an English subject, with fifty men, took another fifty off Cape Lynas, went to the Azores, where she was joined by a bark and a steamer, both British, bringing her guns and stores, from London and Liverpool, fifty more men, and "Captain Semmes," all three vessels still under the British flag. Semmes then took the command, ran up the Confederate flag, and christened her the "Alabama." It is said that most of the crew belong to the "English Naval Reserve," are trained gunners, and are to receive from the Confederate Government half the value of every American ship and cargo they destroy.

After the horse was gone, Earl Russell made a show of desire to do something, by promising to send orders to have the pirate stopped at Nassau; but those orders, if they were sent, came to nothing—the vessel is at home in every British port in the West Indies, and has just visited Kingston and remained several days, for repairs and supplies, her officers being treated with the greatest consideration by those of the British army and navy. As she has never entered a Confederate port, it is held that she has never changed her nationality, but is still a British ship, and amenable to British law. But if she has become a Confederate man-of-war, she was acquired by an open violation of British law, and it is the duty of Great Britain, having acknowledged the insurgents as belligerents, to compel them to redress the insult to her laws, as well as to make ample amends to the United States for flagrant breach of neutrality, to say nothing of comity or friendship. The pamphlet puts the case, for illustration, that had the Alabama been fitted and sent out from Liverpool as a Mexican privateer, and had begun forthwith to capture and burn French merchantmen in the Bay of Biscay, "every one must feel that no paltry excuses [illegible] forward to the United States Government would have prevented the Emperor of the French from insisting on prompt redress; and that the British Government would very speedily have found means of putting an end to her career."

It is to be borne in mind that there was no want of evidence, no want of authority, and no want of opportunity. The enlistment of the men was as open and notorious as the fitting out of the vessel, and equally a violation of the statute. The officers of customs are expressly empowered to seize such vessels in the same manner as they do in cases of suspected violations of the customs or excise. And any other person is authorized to prosecute, with right to half the penalty that may be imposed. In a word, the thing could have been stopped if Government or people had wished to stop it. The Alabama went to sea because so many thought it a good thing, and so many others thought it a good joke to injure the commerce of the United States.

We only add in conclusion a single suggestion, which is, that the gravest consequences are likely to grow hereafter out of this and kindred cases, and that it should be the special care of all parties who may suffer loss by these pirates to procure and preserve the most documentary proofs in every instance and of every material circumstance, in the belief that at a future day, under this or another Administration, the Government of this country will feel bound to make effective reclamations at the hand of England. As the ship yards of Great Britain are now full of war vessels, hastening completion, all emulous of the piratical glories of the Alabama, the case is assuming sufficiently gigantic dimensions to secure full consideration when the time comes to take it up.

☞ The majorities in the recent Union victory at Decatur, will average full 175. This is larger than ever before.

☞ Mr. Cobden writes a private letter to a friend in this country, that the reaction in England in favor of the North is very strong.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY COMMANDER,
70 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, Ill., March 9, 1863.

Pursuant to orders of the War Department, all stragglers from the army in this city and Northern portion of this State, whether paroled, exchanged or otherwise, are hereby ordered to report in person at this office without delay.

All such absentees who fail to report within FIVE days, will thereafter be considered deserters, for whom the usual reward will be paid on delivery.

CHARLES C. POMEROY,
Capt. 12th Inf., Mil'y Com'der.

mh9-a901 5t

READ THIS.—A chance to make money and do good. The subscriber will send to any address, upon the receipt of $5.00, two valuable recipes—one for the cure of Cancers, and one for the removal of Corns, Bunions, &c. Warranted a certain cure. Corns, Bunions, &c., removed in one minute, without the least pain. Double the amount refunded honestly to any who fail to cure. Single recipe, $3.00. Address WILLIAM POWER, Duncan Falls, Muskingum County, Ohio. [illegible]

FEED MILLS.—I am Agent for the best Iron Combined Grinding and Shelling Feed Mill now in use. They will grind for family use or any kind of grain for feed. They are strong and durable, and will do all they are recommended to do. For particulars address G. SHEPARD, P. O. Box [illegible], or call at Button's Hotel, corner of Wells and Washington streets. [illegible]

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO SEED.—One ounce of the above we send to any address for 25 cents. Our seed is from the finest Tobacco produced in the country. Dealers ordering will receive prompt attention. JNO. B. MCNARY & CO., Hartford, Conn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago. W. NEWCOMB, [illegible] Dearborn-st., Room 6. [illegible]

BROOM CORN SEED.—I have one hundred bushels of superior quality of broom corn seed, which has been tried, and warranted to grow. Send in orders early.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
[illegible] South Water street, Chicago.

GRACELAND CEMETERY OMNIBUS.—For Graceland take the North Side Horse Railroad.
FIRST CAR AFTER NINE A. M.
DO. DO. TWO P. M.
An omnibus will connect with these cars.
THOS. B. BRYAN,
President Graceland Cemetery Co.

BENZOLE.—50 Barrels of
DEODORIZED BENZOLE, OR NAPTHA,
Just arrived and in prime order, for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, [illegible] South Water st. [illegible]

G. S. COLLIS & H. GEYER,
LANDSCAPE ARTISTS.
[illegible] Building, corner of State and Washington streets, [illegible]
HAVE ROOM FOR A FEW PUPILS.

TELESCOPES, OFFICER'S DOUBLE FIELD GLASSES, MICROSCOPES [illegible]

GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.
We invite the attention of country buyers to our extensive stock of
COTTON HOSIERY,
Which, having been bought early and low, will be sold much under New York rates. We know that we can demonstrate this to the satisfaction of all close buyers who are familiar with the present quotations in Eastern markets.
Our stock of Corsets, Trimmings, Rubber Goods, Notions, &c., is also very full, and offered on the same terms.
Call and see our stock at
78 LAKE STREET.

1863 NEW HOUSE. 1863
H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
37 Lake st. and 43 Wabash avenue,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Our stock of new goods for the Spring trade is unusually full and desirable, comprising the largest and most attractive assortment in the West, and having been purchased previous to the great advance, we are satisfied we have facilities that will enable us to command the attention of merchants visiting this market, and particularly
ALL CASH BUYERS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.
[illegible]

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SAFES.
MANUFACTURED BY
DIEBOLD, BAHMAN & CO.,
CINCINNATI.
No other Safes in this country will begin to compare with these in Workmanship and Finish, made with heavy Round Bolts and Silver-Plated Handles.
Safes for County Clerks, Safes for Railroads, Safes for Grain Dealers, Safes for Mechanics, Safes for Hotels, Safes for Bankers, Safes for Merchants, Safes for County Treasurers, Safes for Grocers, Safes for Churches, Safes for Lodges, Safes for Warehouses, Safes for Lumbermen.
Safes for every Business Man in city or county.
No one should buy a Safe of any kind without seeing our new styles.
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mh3-a850-3t 13 LASALLE STREET.

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HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water street,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON AND STEEL,
Nails, Spikes,
Heavy Hardware,
HAVE
FOR SALE LOW,
7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, by 1-4 inch
IMPORTED GERMAN
PLOW STEEL.
ALSO—Have all other sizes on hand.
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HATS, CAPS, &c.
25 Lake Street.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH
now offer for
EARLY SPRING TRADE,
by the package or dozen,
5,000 CASES
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,
Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c.,
comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found West of the sea board, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought of the best houses in the Atlantic cities. [illegible]

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE
—AND—
HYGIENIC HOME,
On the North Side, 4½ miles from the Court House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
The best place in the West for the treatment of all kinds of Chronic Diseases. The most pleasant and healthy place to board [illegible] movement, care, diet, and pure hygienic agencies used. Dr. G. [illegible] cases in the city or country. Address for circular
[illegible] DR. JOHN B. GULLY,
Box 3135, Chicago, Ill.

POLICY STAMPS.—On and after this date, no Stamps will be charged the assured on Policies and Certificates
ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE.
HIGGINSON & JAMES,
mh8-a874 3w No. 1 Clark street.

GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.
We take pleasure in informing the ladies of the arrival of our spring stock of corsets in hand made, woven and French, (the latter our own importation,) hoop skirts, dress trimmings,
COTTON HOSIERY,
Back and Side Combs, Jet Goods, &c., of all which we are now prepared to show the
BEST LINE
In the city, and invite a call.
78 LAKE STREET.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
fe5-a797 78 LAKE STREET.

EDWARD WESSON.
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
Carefully selected for the
WESTERN TRADE.
No. 12 Cortlandt street,
(Opposite the Western Hotel.)
fe21-a590-3m NEW YORK.

RAWSON & BARTLETT
30 LAKE STREET,
Chicago, Ill.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES.
We have on hand a full and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of every variety, adapted for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION to a line of Custom Boots of our own manufacture, which are superior to any goods in this market. Parties purchasing for CASH may rely upon finding our prices a little lower than any other house in town.
[illegible] RAWSON & BARTLETT.

BOYLE'S CHEAP STORE—
No. 195 South Clark Street.
Cheapest and Best Hoop Skirts in the City.
15 Springs, at........ [illegible]
[illegible]
Jouvin's best quality Kid Gloves 50 cts, worth $1.00
Fine White Kid Gloves........50 cts, ......1.00
Ladies' fine Embroidered Collars, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cts
Ladies' fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cts.
And other Cheap Goods.
Recollect the place, No. 195 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams. [illegible]

2000 BOXES PALM SOAP,
1,500 boxes American Castile Soap,
1,000 boxes Stearine Candles,
600 boxes Star Candles,
For sale by TURNER & MITCHELL,
[illegible] 77 Kinzie street.

DREDGING, DOCKING, EXCAVATING AND GRADING.
G. B. GREEN & CO.
Are prepared to do thoroughly and promptly all work in the above line with [illegible] Office 12 Lasalle street, P. O. Box [illegible].

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
300 Boxes Just Received,
Direct from Importers. Cash orders from the trade solicited. A. C. HUNSTIN,
[illegible] Fort Wayne, Ind.

LADIES READ THIS ATTENTIVELY.—Give up the use of that vile compound called rouge. It can deceive no one no matter how worthy of [illegible]. Nothing is more beautiful and ruby cheeks, lips red as [illegible], a skin white as alabaster, [illegible] with a complexion of
DAZZLING BEAUTY AND [illegible]
Do away with your paraphernalia of cosmetics, pastes, bloom of roses, and other humbugs; follow my directions and you will find to your surprise that in a very short space of time you can become possessor of a beautiful complexion. [illegible]
A. C. LAMONT, Perfumer,
[illegible] Box [illegible], New York City.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF [illegible]

INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.
[illegible] OSCAR PAULMANN [illegible]

SADDLERY HARDWARE.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
45 & 47 LAKE STREET,
Are prepared to show cash buyers of
Saddlery Hardware
AND
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the Northwest, embracing
SPRINGS AND AXLES,
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,
CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS,
Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
HORSE COLLARS AND BLANKETS,
WHIPS AND LASHES,
Skirting, Bridle, Collar and Harness
LEATHER.
All of which will be offered at prices that will not be undersold.
AGENTS FOR
Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crocket's Varnishes.
DOLE'S PATENT
Hub Boring Machines and Hollow Augers.
P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati.
[illegible]

1863. 1863.
CLOTHING
FOR THE
Spring and Summer Trade.
YOUNG, BROS. & CO.,
33 AND 35 LAKE STREET,
Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago,
AND
135 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.
We have now in store, both in
Chicago and St. Louis,
AN
IMMENSE STOCK OF CLOTHING,
Which we
Manufactured Early in the Season,
And to which we invite the attention of all merchants who wish to buy
CHOICE GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
YOUNG, BROS. & CO.
[illegible]

1863.—DRY GOODS,
Staple and Fancy,
FOR THE SPRING,
HARMON, GALE & CO.,
(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)
53 LAKE STREET, Chicago.
We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of
COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,
PRINTS,
COTTONADES,
Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery,
AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.
We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
[illegible] HARMON, GALE & CO.

GROCERIES.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
75 South Water street, Chicago,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN,
a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE,
EMBRACING
Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Dried Fruit,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, } Chicago.
Thomas Heermans, }
[illegible]

CLOTH AND PIECE GOODS HOUSE.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,
56 Lake Street,
Have now in store and are in daily receipt of the Largest and Only Exclusive Stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
SATINETTS,
TWEEDS,
COUNTRY JEANS,
LINENS,
MARSAILLES,
COTTONADES, CHECKS, DRILLS
And all other Piece Goods, for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market.
Merchants visiting the city are invited to call and examine our selections and prices before purchasing elsewhere. A full, complete and extensive assortment of Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings always on hand, as also CLAY'S & SCOTT'S Fashion Plates and Reports. [illegible]

1863.—SPRING TRADE.
CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
34 & 36 Lake Street, Chicago,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,
And all the various styles of WOOLEN, COTTON and LINEN piece goods for
MEN'S WEAR,
[illegible] to the wants of the West. We shall, as heretofore, [illegible] fourteen years, keep the largest [illegible] found in this market. [illegible] is solicited.
AGENTS FOR
Scott's, Clay's and Glencross' Reports of Fashions.
[illegible]

BUGLE TRIMMINGS,
BUGLE ORNAMENTS,
JET AND STEEL ORNAMENTS,
BELT PINS AND BUCKLES,
POMPADOUR SIDE COMBS.
New styles received daily at
No. 78 LAKE STREET.
We have also opened a large lot of FRENCH CORSETS of our own importation—latest Parisian style.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

1863.—SPRING
C. M. HENDERSON &
Manufacturers and wholesale
BOOTS AND SH
32 Lake-St., cor. Wabash
CHICAGO, ILL.
We have in store and are receiving the [illegible] of Boots and Shoes in the West, [illegible] that there can be found in so [illegible] ment of all styles of desirable goods [illegible] pared to show. Besides a great variety [illegible] trades, we have large lines of [illegible] Kip, thick and Calf Boots, [illegible] as the latest and finest styles of [illegible] Balmorals suitable for the city trade. [illegible] cash and will offer to CASH and [illegible] buyers, prices that cannot be undersold [illegible] accommodate the trade with extra [illegible]
[illegible] C. M. HENDERSON

STRYKER & C
141 LAKE STREE
Are now offering
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
WINTER CLOA
AT COST!
Comprising all the best st[illegible] in market.
Shawls of every description.
WOOLEN HOODS, SKATING CA[illegible]
SCARFS, COMFORTE[illegible]
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRIC[illegible]
To close the Seaso
WOOL BED BLANKETS
At less prices than they can now be bought
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
AND RIBBON
500 best styles of Balmoral Sk
AT LOW FIGURES.
☞ The attention of the trade is called to the goods.
STRYKER & CO.,
[illegible] 141 LAKE ST

HATS, CAPS A
Straw Goods
AT WHOLESALE
E. P. L. BROOM
(SUCCESSOR TO R. L. KELLOGG & CO.)
50 - - LAKE STREET. - -
I have now on hand, and am daily receiving a large and well selected stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOO
SHAKER HOODS, &c.,
suitable for the
Spring and Summer Trade of
Which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at
LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES
Country Merchants, whether purchasing [illegible] cordially invited to examine my stock and [illegible]
E. P. L. BROOM,
Wholesale Dealer in
HATS, CAPS, &c.
50 LAKE ST., CHICAG
[illegible]

The Florence Sewing M
MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCH
The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double
With as much ease and facility as ordinary [illegible] make ONE stitch, and with as little or less [illegible]
It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, [illegible] the operator, by simply turning the thumb [illegible] have the work run to the right or left, [illegible] part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams [illegible] turning the fabric.
It runs LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY and is [illegible]
It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work [illegible] ciency, without change of tension or machinery.
Changing the length of the stitch, and from [illegible] of stitch to another, can readily be done while [illegible] chine is in motion.
It turns any width of hem; fells, binds, [illegible] ers, tucks, quilts and gathers and sews on [illegible] same time. It will not oil the dress of the [illegible]
A hemmer, all necessary tools, and [illegible] SELF-SEWER, which guides the work, [illegible] nished with each machine.
AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of [illegible] and circulars, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE C
Post Office Box 2162, Chicago
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

ATTENTION.—The underst[illegible] begs leave to inform all friends of a [illegible] of wine, that they have opened in connection [illegible] their wholesale department, a
NEW AND SPLENDIDLY FIXED SAMPLE
at their business place,
76 LASALLE STREE
opposite the Court House, where they will [illegible] kinds of (their own importation) wines, [illegible] Rhine, French, Hungarian and Port Wines, [illegible] Madeira and Champagne by full and half bottle [illegible]
[illegible] GROMMES & ULLRICH,
76 Lasalle st., opp. the Court

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE [illegible] The people are perceiving that glowing [illegible] those are not merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase [illegible] SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.
There are 125,000 Machines in use in this country [illegible] Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE [illegible] LIFE TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per [illegible] its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the [illegible] making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, [illegible] Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas
[illegible] 139 Lake street,
☞ Circulars may be had on application [illegible]
[illegible]

THE OLDEST SEWING M[illegible] CHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINA
HOWE
SEWING MACHINE
Invented in 1845—Perfected in
[illegible] reward to the great American Inventor. [illegible] Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine [illegible] International World's Fair this season in London, [illegible]
HOWE MACHINE
Took the Imperial Gold Medal, as the first [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Agents wanted in the West.
Circulars, containing full [illegible] can be had on application, or [illegible]
Address [illegible]
General Western Agent, [illegible] Lake street,
[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO'S
[illegible] MACHINES, of all sizes, at [illegible]
[illegible]

THROAT AND LUN
[illegible] Dr. R. GOODALE [illegible] New York. [illegible]

## Special Notices.

**MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!** Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in thousands of cases. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, And overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal Office, 48 Dey street, New York. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

**THREE CERTAIN REMEDIES.** DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is a certain cure for Consumption [illegible]. DR. SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC is a certain cure [illegible]. DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are a certain cure for liver complaint [illegible]. All of these valuable medicines are sold by every Druggist and Dealer.

**DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!!** Hall's Diptheria Cure, GUARANTEED TO CURE IN ALL CASES, OR THE MONEY REFUNDED. The trade supplied by Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.** The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a [illegible]. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

**LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.** Corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. B. F. REYNOLDS, M. D., V. D. M., Of the Royal Opthalmic Hospital, LONDON.

**A CARD.** Deafness and Blindness. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon, 78 Randolph street, near the Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Dr. U. has devoted his professional life to Opthalmic and Aural Medicine and Surgery [illegible].

**THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.** Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, New York.

**THE GOOD SAMARITAN** positively cures Consumption, and all diseases leading to it. Call or write your case by letter, with stamp. Advice free. Delay is dangerous if you are diseased. Thirty one years practice and experience. No calomel or mercury used. Medicines sent by mail or express. Office and Laboratory 241 South Clark street, Chicago, Post Office Box 77. DR. PEABODY.

**BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.** The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR Instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on [illegible] New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.** Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions [illegible]. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS Are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES [illegible]. Sold in Chicago at manufacturer's price by LORD & SMITH.

**A CARD TO THE LADIES.** Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES. Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventative [illegible]. Price, $1.00 per Box. Sold in Chicago by "General Wholesale Agents," LORD & SMITH, [illegible] street. W. D. HARRIS, [illegible] South Water street. FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street. J. BOEMHELD, 50 North Clark street. GALE BROTHERS, [illegible] Randolph street. [illegible] M. JEROME, corner of Clark and Adams street. LADIES! By sending [illegible] of the "above agents" through the Chicago "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage." N. B.—LADIES! Be very particular. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you find the signature of S. D. Howe on each box, which has recently been added, on account of the Pills having been COUNTERFEITED.

**CATARRH! CATARRH!** Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. [illegible] Office, 185 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs) Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4361, Chicago, Ill.

**CONSUMPTION!** THE THREE REMEDIES. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and every form of Consumption [illegible]. SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia [illegible]. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS [illegible].

**WATER-PROOF VIENNA &** [illegible] MATCHES. [illegible]

**THE U. S. REVENUE HYDROMETER** [illegible]

## Banking and Exchange.

**CIRCULAR.**—Trader's Bank, CHICAGO, [illegible]. J. A. Ellis, late of the firm of [illegible] and of the State Bank, Madison, having purchased the stock of this Bank, it will, on this date, transfer its business to the new Banking House of J. A. ELLIS & CO. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

**BANKING OFFICE OF J. A. ELLIS & CO.** CHICAGO, March 2, 1863. The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Trader's Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of doing a General Banking and Exchange Business. We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will be pleased to act as correspondents or agents for country banks and bankers. We will also keep for sale United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of three per cent. when ordered in amounts of $500 and upwards, and of two per cent. on amounts of $100. J. A. ELLIS & CO. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

**BANKING HOUSE OF J. G. CONRAD.** 57 CLARK STREET. I have this day removed my business to the office recently occupied by [illegible]. A general Banking business transacted. J. G. CONRAD. Chicago, March 2, 1863.

**W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO.,** BANKERS, CHICAGO. Deposits received. Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Chicago. COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa.

**L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,** Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago. Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage. None but first-class real estate securities taken.

**MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.** CAPITAL $500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Prest. S. A. SMITH, Vice-Prest. L. J. GAGE, Cashier. This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit [illegible]. Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. DIRECTORS: J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam, John H. Foster, D. R. Holt, [illegible], W. F. Doggett, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert, F. R. Cooley, S. A. Smith.

**BANKING OFFICE OF BROTHERTON & NETTELTON.** CHICAGO, Feb. 24th, 1863. Having determined to retire from business, and desiring to close up our affairs with as little delay as possible, we have to request our depositors to send in their Pass Books for adjustment, and withdraw their balances. Deposits will not be received after March 1st, prox. Collections from correspondents, sent previous to receipt of this notice, will have proper attention. BROTHERTON & NETTELTON.

**J. W. DREXEL & CO.,** Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c. &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

**THE BANK OF MONTREAL,** HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

**H. DOOLITTLE,** Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE, 40 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Particular attention given to Collections.

**BANK OF AMERICA.**—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

**THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.** 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday. INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. H. FLEETWOOD. Vice-Prest—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY. Vice-Prest—F. B. WESTFALL. Cashier—SIDNEY MYERS. BOARD OF EXAMINERS. [illegible]

**GILMAN, SON & CO.,** BANKERS, 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. [illegible] State Savings Association, St. Louis.

### Financial.

**MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the city of Chicago, at the Office of the Company, on the first day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them. J. W. FOSTER, H. L. SYKES, JOSEPH [illegible], Commissioners. Chicago, Feb. 28, 1863.

**RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.**—Pursuant to a decree [illegible] order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 22 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank. JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

### Educational.

**WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL.**—The Second Session of the current school year will open on the 28th of January, 1863, with the usual Collegiate and Academic Classes. [illegible] Particular Attention paid to Physical Culture. [illegible] For Circulars address Col. D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill., January 8th, 1863.

### Broom Corn.

**BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.** We invite consignments of BROOM CORN, Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer Special Inducements By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All inquiries promptly answered. BARTLETT & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 205 South Water street.

### Groceries.

**500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.**—A full assortment of [illegible] Twankay, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Oolong, &c. arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 75 South Water street.

**500 BAGS COFFEE.**—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 75 South Water street.

**50 TONS TOBACCO**—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 75 South Water street.

**250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.**—[illegible] for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 75 South Water street.

**HYGEIO-THERAPEUTIC RETREAT.** Established for Treatment and Cure of Chronic Diseases, at 96 State street, Chicago. [illegible] JUSTIN HAYES, M.D.

**PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS** and School Apparatus, Globes, Air Pumps, [illegible] JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

**REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.** [illegible] E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, New York.

# Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863.

## M'CLELLAN BEFORE THE SENATE.

### Questions That May be Asked Him by George Wilkes, a War Democrat.

[From the New York Spirit, March 6.]

"This is the state of man: today he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him:
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls——"

Little Mac is bitterly testing the philosophy of the poet. Since his brilliant campaign among the Eastern tories, he has been abruptly sent for to the Capital, and from the blushing acknowledgment of "conservative" swords, designed for a service in opposition to the Government, he is rather peremptorily required to answer why he failed to use that legitimate weapon, which a too generous country gave him along with his commission. The occasion seems to have been in a high degree unpleasant, and he maneuvered to evade it by an offer to forward his replies by mail. The Senate, however, thinking, probably he had already been long enough directed by the counsels of Fitz John Porter, insisted he should answer them in person. His journey by the rail, as contrasted with the ovation recently given him by the eastern committees of the Golden Circle, can hardly be regarded as a triumph. Not only was the weather cheerless, but he was attended only by a single follower; and it was not his fortune to obtain sleeping quarters in the train. His arrival at Willard's moreover, created not the least sensation, and instead of the thronging uniforms in the lobbies, and the stir of silk that rose at the tables at the bare appearance of the military favorite of the peace democracy, an absolute indifference reigned on every side. Indeed, during the first day of his arrival, it was hardly known that he was in the house. There was a time when his satellites could boast for him, in the words of Barlow, "there would be a battle only when Mac ordered it; and there would be a cessation of hostilities [illegible] when he decided." [illegible] ington with his household in a laurelled car. A time when he had foreign princes in his train, and fifty horses in his stall. A time when a tutored soldiery, erroneously believing him to be a hero, rent the air with vivas at every clatter of his horse's hoofs; but now, alas for the transitory state of bogus greatness, the atmosphere is cold wherein he walks, and save the poor retainer, who treads in his shortening shadow, there are none so poor to do him reverence.

It is not surprising that Little Mac should shrink from the ordeal of the Senate, or seek to turn it, by a written answer. We can imagine several questions which it will be exceedingly ugly for him to [illegible] strategy. He will surely require [illegible] on the career of to excuse his [illegible], as shown by his contemptuous disregard of the orders of Gen. Scott. He will need still greater art to account satisfactorily for not having acquainted Stone with the fact that he had recalled McCall from Drainsville, while Stone was ordered to move on Leesburg as a mere auxiliary force. And all his resources of finesse will be called into active requisition, not only to excuse his pusillanimous delay before Manassas, but the subsequent astounding blunders that stretched between Yorktown and the Chickahominy.

According to the testimony of the leading Generals of the Army of the Potomac, there was not a time in the Peninsula campaign, when the Federal troops did not outnumber the forces of the enemy; nor a time when they were not superior in equipment, material and spirit. Yet this superb host, which under a proper leader could have been marched anywhere without repulse, was deliberately frittered away, because, as was afterwards revealed by Major Key, it was "not the programme to win decisive battles." It was Fitz John Porter who was the devil of this underplot, and we are willing to believe that McClellan was his tool. It was to this man that McClellan mainly entrusted what was called the siege of Yorktown, but which was truly, only the siege of death and disease against the proudest army, of its numbers, which to that day the sun had ever shone upon. For weeks, with but an indifferent force before them, our buoyant soldiers were led into the damp trenches, to be saturated into death with fatal fevers; and when the fearful farce was ended, and the enemy had moved off untouched, the Napoleon of the *peace* Democracy, and heir apparent of the Northern tories, proclaimed to the world he had won a brilliant victory! Though the delay thus incurred had protected the Confederate capital with reinforcements, it cost us about ten thousand lives, while the discouragement with which it imbued our soldiers' hearts, was but the forerunner of those calamities which made our legions fugitive from the Peninsula, before the end of August. Every soldier has imprinted on his memory the general results of that deplorable campaign. It will not satisfy the accusations of his memory to be told that "Little Mac is a great hero, a second Napoleon, a profound strategist and the only man to lead the army," for in his mind rises the ghastly vision of the seven days' fight, the hurrying divisions, the abandoned comrades, and the flying chieftain, foremost in retreat, and seeking an ignominious shelter *on a gunboat in the river*. It was while little Mac was thus cowering before the sound of the pursuing cannon, that Andrew Porter, the Provost Marshal of the army, sent him a note saying that the Army of the Potomac was destroyed, and urging him to save himself. It was while he was there, moreover, that Gen. Heintzelman also sent him a note, that *the soldiers had discovered his absence*, and that he could not answer for the consequences, *unless he came on land and showed himself to the troops*. Whether Heintzelman coupled these expressions with an assurance to the hero that he would be safe, we are not thoroughly advised, but we know that under its pressure Cæsar sought the shore.

But that seven days flank movement was not all inglorious. At every opportunity the troops performed prodigies of valor, and though deprived of the presence of their chief commander, they on the last day, at Malvern, turned upon the foe and won a victory that was equal to Austerlitz or Wagram. In fact, they crushed the enemy beneath their feet, and so signal was the triumph, *that Richmond lay completely at our mercy*. Their shouts of victory rent the air; but what was their astonishment when, instead of an order to charge the retiring rebel lines and advance upon the Confederate capitol, they received an order to retreat again, and leave our wounded to be reclaimed and counted by a flying enemy. It was at this period that numerous Generals wrung their hands in rage, and that Kearny, with honest and unbridled anger denounced the order that imposed such a shameful necessity upon our brave soldiers, as proceeding, "either from cowardice or treason!" The indignant [illegible] test of the now sainted hero [illegible] made in [illegible] chieftains, and it wound up with the words, "I, Philip Kearney, who am an old soldier, make this declaration, and I hold myself personally responsible for what I say!" He was not called upon to answer for the accusation; and he is now acquitted of all danger of account, for he perished by being overmatched at Chantilly, while McClellan was withholding help at Alexandria, and Fitz John Porter was betraying him at Centerville.

All these facts are susceptible of plain establishment; and it is likely the Committee of the Senate on the Conduct of the War have propounded questions which will reach them. Chief among all the inquiries to McClellan, however, have probably been, or should have been, the interrogatories, whether he made reports of his battles according to established military rule; and what he did with the reports which his subordinate Generals handed over to him? The commander who could recommend Fitz John Porter to the President, with a regret that there was no office high enough to duly honor him, should not have neglected this simple justice to his other servants.

## DISGRACEFUL ROW AT GRAND JUNCTION.

### A Drunken Colonel gets Whipped by a Private.

Editor Chicago Post:

LAGRANGE, Tenn., March 2.—A disgraceful rencountre took place at Grand Junction yesterday evening. I have inquired from bystanders at the time it took place, and believe the following to be a true account:

Col. Wolcutt, of the 46th O. V. infantry, and a few of his officers, were drinking ale, *ad libitum*, in the post sutler's store, and were in a merry mood. They improvised a *pas*, after the famous Madame Vestris fashion, to enliven their malt libations. Jerry Brenn[illegible] of the 15th Michigan infantry, went [illegible] sutler's and quietly asked for a [illegible] could not [illegible]. One of the shoulder-straps [illegible] he thought his [illegible] get any. Jerry remarked [illegible] a private soldier money was good, and ale, as he did the best ought to get a [illegible]. One of the "polite" officers [illegible] informed him that he was [illegible]. Jerry informed the "polite" officer that he (Jerry) had as good a right to call him (shoulder-straps) a liar as shoulder-straps had to call him. The valiant officers thereupon pounced on Jerry, but the first one was *hors du combat* in a minute. They pounded him in an awful manner, and covered his face with contusion and blood. Col. Wolcott happened to be apart at the time his friends so gallantly attacked the private, but coming over separated them, and ordered the crowd that collected to go to their quarters. Sergeant Pool of the 15th Michigan, was one of the first he met. He ordered him to go to his regiment in a very forcible and provoking manner. Suiting the word to the action, and the action to the word, he struck the sergeant on the ear. The sergeant made no reply but that he was going to his regiment, whereupon the placid colonel knocked him down. The ale began to work, and he dashed round with "Go to your regiment—every one of you—to your quarters"—cuffing and kicking like a bully in a bar-room. He gave a stout little French boy a stroke on the back of the head, which broke the camel's back. "Frenchy" could not stand that, and struck out from the shoulder, doubling up the [illegible], and leaving him at full length [illegible]. To cure him he gave him a quantity of kicks that were very expressive—and eloquent. The companions of the colonel were shocked when they saw their chief so low, and rolled up their sleeves *a la* Bendigo, but "[illegible] down" when they saw half-a-dozen stout looking fellows of the 15th Michigan coming over to plucky "Frenchy." By this time there was a large crowd, and sundry expletives not very elegant, were made use of. The 46th flew to arms, the long roll of the 15th Indiana rang out, and all was "as merry as a marriage bell." The Colonel picked himself up a little sobered and got out of sight. Down came the [illegible] with arms in their hands and fight in their [illegible]. The 15th Michigan looked at them with [illegible] Col. McDowell, commanding the brigade, and Col. McDermott, commanding the post, came upon the scene and ordered all to their respective quarters. The 46th retired "in good order," with a salvo of hip, hip, hurrah's from the 15th Michigan.

Col. McDowell was terribly excited, and he promised to investigate the matter: if privates are the guilty ones, they shall suffer; if officers, they shall suffer—maybe, or, perhaps. There is only one to blame, and all [illegible] in this, that it is Col. Wolcott.

What a terrible catastrophe it would be if those two regiments were to commence a fight. I shudder at the thought, and hope the drunken ruffians who have so wantonly outraged a private soldier, and the bellicose Colonel who was so insulting, will be brought to a sense of their duty by an immediate and disgraceful expulsion from the army—from a service in which they have shown themselves to be unworthy of position or place.

## MECHANICS AND LABORERS' LAW.

### An Act for the Better Security of Mechanics Erecting Buildings in the State of Illinois.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*: That every sub-contractor, mechanic, workman, or other person, who shall hereafter, in conformity with the terms of the contract between the owner of any lot or piece of ground, or his agent, and the original contractor, perform any labor or furnish any materials in building, altering, or repairing any house or other building, or in any street, or alley and connected with such building or appurtenance to any house or other building in the counties of Cook, Alexander, Union, Peoria, Williamson, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Pulaski, Edgar, Marion, Franklin, Henry, Fulton, and DeKalb, in this State, shall have a lien for the value of such labor and materials upon such house or building, and appurtenances, and upon the lot of land upon which the same stand, to the extent of the right, title and interest, at that time existing of such owner, in the manner and to the extent hereinafter provided; but the aggregate of all the liens authorized by this act to be created, shall not exceed the price stipulated in the contract between such owner and the original contractor, to be paid for such improvement, and nothing in this act contained, shall oblige such owner to pay a greater sum for or on account of such house or building, than the price or sum agreed and stipulated to be paid in and by such contract.

SEC. 2. The person performing such labor, or furnishing such materials, shall cause to be drawn up specifications of the work by him contracted to be performed, or materials to be furnished, and stating the price or prices agreed to be paid therefor, and shall file them, or if there be a contract in writing a true copy thereof in the office of the Clerk [illegible] county wherein the said [illegible] of such filing on such owner or his agent, within twenty days after making such contract, or commencing the performing of such labor, or the furnishing of said materials. Said clerk shall provide a book which shall be called "The Mechanics' and Laborers' Lien Docket," in which he shall enter alphabetically the names of the contractors or laborers, or other persons claiming a lien; and the lot or street on which said work is to be done, or materials furnished, and the time of filing such specifications or copy of such contract, and such clerk shall, in each case, receive the sum of twenty-five cents.

SEC. 3. The lien created by this act shall take effect from the time of filing the specifications or the service [illegible] thereof in said section provided, and shall continue in full force for the period of one year thereafter.

SEC. 4. Any person performing such labor or furnishing such materials as mentioned in the preceding sections of this act, and claiming a lien therefor by virtue of this act, shall within thirty days after such labor has been performed or such materials have been furnished, produce and deliver to such owner or his said agent a statement in writing signed by himself and said contractor, specifying how much is due to such person for such labor done, or materials furnished, or in default of so doing shall take the necessary legal proceedings against the contractor to procure an accounting and settlement of the amount due or owing for such labor, or materials, which proceedings may be instituted in any court having jurisdiction of the amount claimed to be due and shall in all respects, be conducted like other suits at law, and shall serve the owner of said premises or his said agent with a copy of the summons and notice of the amount claimed, and the service of such summons and notice shall during the pendency of said suit, be a bar to the recovery by the contractor from the owner of the amount claimed in said summons and notice, together with interest and costs thereon. And in case such person shall fail to produce and deliver such statement, or take the necessary legal proceedings to adjudicate and settle such claim within said period of thirty days, to compel such accounting and settlement between himself and such contractor, and serve said owner or his said agent with a copy of the summons and notice aforesaid, or shall fail to prosecute the proceedings so taken with effect and without unreasonable delay, to final judgment, he shall forever lose the benefit and be precluded of his said lein. The amount of any judgment which may be recovered by any such person, for any such labor and material, or the amount which by their written statement, to be signed by them as aforesaid, shall be specified to be due to such person from such contractor, shall be paid by such owner or his agent to such person and when so paid shall be deemed to be a payment of such amount by the said owner, on the contract made with the said owner or his said agent, and if such owner or his said agent shall refuse or neglect to pay such sum after being served with such statement or a transcript of the docket of the judgment for ten days after being requested so to do, then the person owning and holding such statement or transcript of such judgment, may file in the circuit court of the county, where the property, building, or premises are situated, his petition against such owner for an order or decree to sell the said premises, building, or property, which said petition shall contain a brief statement of the facts, and allege under the oath of the petitioner. 1st. That the defendant is the owner of the property, premises or building, or state the nature of his interest therein as near as may be, and describing the same. 2d. The nature, as near as may be, of the contract between the owner and the original contractor, and the kind of buildings and improvements contracted to be made. 3d. The nature and amount of work done, or materials furnished, by the petitioner, and the fact that such owner or his agent has been duly served with a copy of a statement of the amount due to the petitioner, signed by such petitioner and contractor, or a copy of the transcript of a judgment in favor of such petitioner and against such contractor, for such work and labor done or materials furnished, and the refusal of such owner or his agent to pay the same, as required by the provisions of this act.

And upon the filing of such petition, duly verified, the clerk of said court shall issue a summons, as now provided by law in cases of mechanics' liens, which summons shall be served as now provided by law, and said case shall be docketed and stand for trial, and the same proceedings shall be had in respect thereto as are now provided by law in cases of mechanics' liens.

SEC. 5. On the trial of said cause, if the court shall be satisfied that the petitioner has complied with the requirements of this act, and taken the necessary steps to perfect his said lien, as herein before provided, then said court shall enter judgment for the amount of said statement, signed as aforesaid, by said petitioner and said contractor, or for the amount of the transcript of said judgment, in favor of such person against said contractor, and decree or order that the same be a lien upon the said premises or lot of said owner to the extent hereinbefore provided, and that the same be sold to satisfy such judgment, together with the costs of such proceedings, and execution may issue on such judgment, and costs shall be awarded and taxed, and the same proceedings be had upon said judgment and the execution issued thereon as are now provided by law in cases of mechanics' liens.

SEC. 6. Whenever any suit shall be brought by any contractor, sub-contractor, laborer, or person furnishing material, as hereinbefore provided by this act, or by the law of lien as it now exists in this State, or the contractor shall sue upon the contract, the owner may file his petition as the cause so brought, stating who has liens upon the premises, and the proceedings in said cause shall be stayed until all the parties having such liens are brought before the court, and [illegible] all the parties interested [illegible] before the court, the court shall cause the rights of all the parties to be adjusted and render judgment according to the rights of the parties, and cause the proper division of the amount due from the owner to be made ratably among said sub-contractors, laborers, and persons furnishing materials, until they are fully paid (should there be sufficient due from the owner to pay the same) and the balance, if any, to the contractor; and, if the owner shall desire to have said claims adjusted, he may file his petition in the Circuit Court, stating the facts, and summon all parties interested as contractors, sub-contractors, laborers, or material men, and upon the hearing therein the Court shall determine the amount due from the owner, and the amount due to each of the other parties, respectively, and distribute the amount due from the owner as hereinbefore specified. The provisions of this act shall apply to the counties of Cook, Alexander, Union, Peoria, Williamson, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Pulaski, Edgar, Marion, Franklin, Henry, Fulton, and De Kalb, and to no other part of the State, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

S. A. BUCKMASTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved February 14, 1863.
RICHD. YATES, Governor.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,—State of Illinois.—I, O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an enrolled law now on file in my office. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1863.

O. M. HATCH,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT to amend Chapter Sixty-five of the Revised Statutes of 1845, entitled Liens.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That when any person or persons shall furnish labor or materials for erecting or repairing any building or superstructure, or the appurtenances thereof, in accordance with the existing lein laws of this State, or any that may be enacted during the present session of the General Assembly; and such building, superstructure or appurtenance shall extend over and beyond the line of the lot upon which the main building or superstructure is erected, or shall furnish materials or perform any labor outside of the lot line subject to be ordered by any incorporated city within this State, such person or persons shall have a lein upon said lot in the manner provided by the existing statutes for the amount due for such labor or materials.

SEC. 2. This Act to be in force from and after its passage.

### Patents Issued to Western Inventors.

The following patents have been issued to Western inventors:

J. Babillion, Detroit, Michigan, drying grain.
H. J. & H. J. Hale, Jr., Indianapolis, Indiana, dove-tailing machine.
George Engle, Bunker Hill, Wisconsin, Harvester.
R. J. Hamilton, Chicago, Illinois, journal box.
C. W. T. Krausch, Chicago, Illinois, machine for moving railroad cars.
W. S. Todd, Mechanicsville, Iowa, corn planter.
J. Wolf, Fort Madison, Iowa, razor strops.

**HELP, HELP, HELP.** City Intelligence Office, [illegible]

**TO EXCHANGE.**—A new first class family carriage, [illegible]

**IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.** [illegible]

**BUCKSKIN GOODS.**—The best [illegible]

## Miscellaneous.

**TO THE FARMING PUBLIC. SOMETHING NEW!** McGAFFEY'S AUTOMATON CORN PLANTER, PATENTED JULY 1st, 1862.

The only SELF-OPERATING Machine known Capable of Planting a Field in CHECK WITH ACCURACY.

The Automaton Planter overcomes all the difficulties heretofore experienced in check row planting.

The Automaton Planter can be changed from a Hill to a Drill Planter without any additional cost.

All hand operating levers or valves for dropping the seed are dispensed with.

In planting with the Automaton Planter no physical labor is required. The operator rides in an easy, comfortable position, elevated from the dust, and can readily plant two acres an hour.

The Automaton Planter is warranted in every respect.

All orders or letters of inquiry addressed to BROWN & CO., Manufacturers, Or CHAS. B. BROWN & CO., Iron Merchants and General Agents, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Will receive prompt attention.

★ ★ ★

**DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment,** THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes, and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a RADICAL CURE.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

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Notice to Wholesale Buyers. As we have been in the skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our business in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London—and as our London Agent furnishing us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to. L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago. New York Factory, 22 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box [illegible].

**THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.** M. COCHIN'S GREAT WORK. Large 12-mo. $1.50. "A thorough and admirable treatise."—[New York Evening Post. "Facts and sound logic. Men of all parties will read this book."—[Philadelphia Inquirer. "M. Cochin is eminently practical. His book is not a sentimental argument to sustain a pet theory."—[Baltimore American. "It is by far the most elaborate work ever written on the subject."—[Home Journal. "Crowded full with facts. The work of a philosopher and a lover of truth."—[Christian Inquirer. "Really valuable and interesting."—[New York World. Sold in Chicago by S. C. GRIGGS & CO. and W. B. KEEN, and by Booksellers everywhere. Sent free by mail, on receipt of $1.50. WALKER, WISE & CO., Publishers, BOSTON, MASS.

**I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,** 126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

**LOTTERIES.**—John A. Morris & Co.'s Delaware State Lottery will be drawn in [illegible] Every Wednesday and Saturday. [illegible]

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF** [illegible]

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**78 RANDOLPH STREET. 78** McGRATH, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, And Curtain Paper, &c., AT NEW YORK PRICES. J. J. McGRATH, 78 Randolph street. The Trade supplied at lowest cash prices.

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**BEDDING WAREROOMS,** 70 LAKE STREET. Purchasers of Bedding for the Winter, or to re-furnish for Spring, should call and examine. MATTRESSES, Blankets, Comforters, SPREADS, Etc. STEAM CURED FEATHERS. OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED AND MATTRESSES MADE OVER. *E. G. L. FAXON.*

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**FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,** SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Rope, [illegible] Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C. Made to order at the shortest notice, and Landell or Sibley Tent. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. C. H. HARDENBERGH.

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**FURS, FURS, FURS.** IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF Hats, Caps and Furs, 153 LAKE STREET. [illegible] Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

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### Paper Warehouse.

**PAPER.** PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, 48 STATE STREET. [illegible]

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**A Valuable Medicine FOR EVERY FAMILY.**

DRUGGISTS In all sections of the city and country, keep on hand, buy, sell and recommend as a tonic, stimulant and appetizer, ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

APOTHECARIES In all sections of the city and country keep in stock, sell and dispense as a tonic ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

PHYSICIANS In all sections of the city and country, approve and recommend this celebrated tonic, ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

GROCERS In all sections of the city and country keep constantly supplied with and deal in ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HOTELS In all sections of the city and country, are supplied with and cannot keep a Hotel without a stock of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HOSPITALS Throughout the army of the North have found an indispensable tonic, and are using, for the soldiers, ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

SUTLERS In every regiment ought to have, and many have introduced and highly recommend ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

LADIES, Old and young, for Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Languor, Weakness and General Debility, are recommended to use ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

EVERYBODY Who desires a good tonic, for giving tone to the spirits, a healthy appetite and strength to the system generally, should not fail to buy a bottle of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati. C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent. Office 24 & 26 Market st., Lind's Block. Sold at wholesale by FULLER & FINCH, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., J. BOEMHELD, WRIGHT & FRENCH. At retail by BLISS & SHARPE, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, W. DILLENBACK, M. JEROME, JAS WILLARD, and by Druggists and Dealers generally, throughout the Northwest.

● ● ●

**CONSTITUTION WATER** THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER. These Dangerous and Troublesome Diseases, which have thus far Resisted the best Directed Treatment, can be completely controlled by the Remedy now before us!

THE CURATIVE properties of the medicine direct themselves to the organs of secretion, and by so altering the condition of the stomach and liver that the starchy principle of the food is not converted into sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the CONSTITUTION WATER, which gives those organs time to recover their healthy tone and vigor. We are able to state that the Constitution Water has cured every case of Diabetis in which it has been given.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING. Diseases occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water if taken for any length of time. The dose should vary with the severity of the disease, from twenty drops to a teaspoonful three times a day, in water. During the passage of the Calculus, the pain and urgent symptoms, should be combatted with the proper remedies, then followed up with the Constitution Water, as above directed.

DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING. Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain; and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water. That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine. There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION. Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.

LUECORRHŒA, OR WHITES. This disease depends upon an inflammation of mucous lining of the vagina and womb. It is in all cases accompanied by severe pain in the back, across the bowels and through the hips. A teaspoonful of the medicine may be taken three times a day, with an injection of a tea-spoonful of the medicine, mixed with a half pint of soft water, morning and evening.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING. For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve most urgent symptoms. Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitutional Water will relieve you like magic.

FOR DYSPEPSIA. It has no equal in relieving the most distressing symptoms. Also, Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Vomiting Food, &c. Take a teaspoonful after eating, the dose in all cases may be increased if desired, but should be [illegible].

PHYSICIANS Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration, and confirmed disease.

Read, Read, Read.

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862. DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, [illegible] Yours truly, J. V. L. DEWITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1861. WM. H. GREGG & Co. Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner. [illegible] WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. [illegible], 1861. DR. WILLIAM H. GREGG.—Dear Sir:—[illegible]

THERE ARE FACTS ENOUGH. [illegible]

CONSTITUTION WATER. [illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York. WRIGHT & FRENCH, WHOLESALE AGENTS, Chicago, Ill.

**STEAMED FRESH OYSTERS.** Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible] Price List.

## Commission Merchants.

**WM. BRINE & CO.,** COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 182 South Water street, CHICAGO, ILL. Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce to be sold here or in New York. WM. BRINE, New York. GEO. J. BRINE, Chicago.

**LEMON & CO.,** PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water sts., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1899.

**M. LAING,** PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 27 Commissioner street, MONTREAL, solicits consignments of Grain, Flour, Lard, Tallow, &c. Refers to Hugh McLennan, Esq.; Messrs. G. & J. Watson, John Brodie, Esq.; John Creighton, Esq., Flour Inspector.

**W. D. HOUGHTELING,** (Successor to Williams & Houghteling,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 210 1-2 Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

**SAML. HOWE,** COMMISSION MERCHANT, 148 South Water st., Chicago, Ill., Solicits consignments of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, &c. &c. for sale, or orders to purchase. Will make advances on consignments to be held here or shipped East.

**STIPP & McCALL,** GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, [illegible] Block, adjoining Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business strictly and exclusively commission. Particular attention given to the sale of Highwines, Grain, Provisions, Etc. Liberal advances made on Consignments. [illegible] J. H. McCALL, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Canton, Ill.

**WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,** COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hides, Broom Corn, &c. Warehouse, 211 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. WM. LITTLE. [illegible]

**CAMPBELL BROS.,** PRODUCE AND Commission Merchants, 135 North Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4311. [illegible] CAMPBELL. [illegible] CAMPBELL. References—Pollard & Doane, William Blair & Co., Hall, Kimbark & Co., Gay, Allen & Co., Ladd & Williams, Davis, Sawyer & Co.

**PENISTON & CO.,** COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do. Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago.

**ABIEL AKIN & CO.,** COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 28 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWNE & CO., New York. A. AKIN. [illegible]

**McCOMBIE & CHILD,** PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Water Street, New York. REFERENCES—[illegible] New York City.

**LEDUC & GIBBS,** COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

**UNDERWOOD & CO.,** GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. [illegible] UNDERWOOD.

**ALBERT MORSE & CO.,** PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

**FARWELL & CO.,** COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances [illegible] SIMON FARWELL.

**MURRY NELSON & CO.,** No. 214 South Water street. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and storage of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce. For a Commission. MURRY NELSON. [illegible]

**BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,** EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and produce generally, [illegible] Chicago, Ill. G. T. BEDFORD. D. MEREDITH. [illegible]

**SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,** COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, [illegible] Chicago.

**R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,** COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] South Water Street.

**GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,** COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & Co., No. 2 City Buildings, St. Louis. [illegible] C. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

**RICE FAY & CO.,** COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible]. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and Produce generally. RICE FAY. [illegible]

### Bags.

**BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.** FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY. No. 19 South Water st., Chicago. Bags and Sacks [illegible] printed with New and Beautiful [illegible]. SIMON FARWELL.

**CORN EXCHANGE** Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS! Of every Description. 157 South Water Street, 157. MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY, HAM AND FEED BAGS.

### Insurance.

**HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,** OF NEW YORK. OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY. Cash Capital, $1,000,000.00. Assets, 1st July, 1862, $1,[illegible]. Liabilities, $[illegible]. ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862. [illegible]

**$100,000** Wanted. Sealed [illegible]

**NIGHT SCAVENGER.**—[illegible]

## Real Estate.

**FOR SALE.** Forty-eight feet, with two small houses, on Michigan avenue, North of the Richmond House. A Lot of about an acre, with House and Barn, on the West Side, on Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee av. Also—A block of about 60 Lots, in block 34, West Side, between Harrison and Tyler, and Reuben and Throop streets. For particulars inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, 132 South Water street.

**CHEAP PROPERTY**—House and Lot 129 West Washington street, $4,250. House (two story, worth $300 to $350) and lot 25 feet front on West Indiana street, third house west of Pauline street, for $650. Fifty lots in Asa Rawson's subdivision near city limits, between Madison and Harrison streets at $90 each; 128 feet corner of Randolph and Elizabeth streets, at $30 per foot. JOHN B. KING, 162 South Water street, foot of Franklin.

**FOR SALE.** A PRAIRIE STOCK FARM, in Iroquois County, Ill., 80 miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad, one mile south of the town of Gilman, or crossing of the Logansport, Peru & Burlington Railroad and two and a half miles north of the town of Onarga. Said farm consists of 480 acres, 240 of which is under cultivation; [illegible] W. TARBOX, Gilman, Illinois.

**FOR SALE—A Farm in Kendall County.**—[illegible] Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

**IOWA LANDS.** COLONIES OR INDIVIDUALS [illegible] Real Estate Agency. HENRY W. ENGLAND, Room 1, Kingsbury Block, Chicago.

**FOR SALE—Choice Farming Lands.** [illegible]

**CITY RESIDENCE LOTS FOR SALE,** on North Side, near city limits, price $8.50 per foot. Also, several valuable corner lots very cheap. The above are situated within three minutes walk of the Horse Cars, and offer a rare opportunity for investment. Apply to Theodore Holbrook, 41 South Clark Street.

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**—A handsome place of sixty-five acres of land on Lake Monona, 1½ miles from Madison, Wis., with a fine view of and opposite the city. The house is large, two stories, [illegible] well finished, and having every convenience necessary for a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE. The place as it stands, with stock, carriages, &c., can be had for $8,000. Also, a Farm of 160 acres, [illegible] Apply to J. D. GURNEE, Esq., Madison, Wisconsin.

**FOR SALE—Lands.** To all wanting Farms, [illegible] Produces Larger Crops. Twenty acre tracts at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. [illegible]

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.** [illegible] worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased. IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT. [illegible] GEO. L. DAVENPORT, [illegible] Davenport, Iowa.

### Copartnership.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**—[illegible] Chicago, March 7, 1863.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—[illegible] GEORGE J. BRINE [illegible] Chicago, March 1st, 1863. WM. BRINE.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICES.** [illegible] Chicago, March 2, 1863. [illegible] POMEROY.

**WHEELER, WALLACE & CO.,** For transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, At No. 4 Rush street, As successors of [illegible]

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—[illegible] Chicago, Feb. 28, 1863.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—On the 13th inst. [illegible] SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, (Successors to Sherman & Hall, Established A. D. 1857.) GRAIN, PRODUCE AND FRUIT COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Warehouse, 81 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Cash advanced on consignments for sale here or for shipment. E. G. SHERMAN. F. S. HALL. WM. F. POPE.

**1863.—GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS.** R. N. WADE, MONTGOMERY, ANTELOPE, WATER WITCH. [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway. [illegible]

**1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.** 358 Miles Double Track. [illegible] PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA [illegible] SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. [illegible] FREIGHTS. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863.

# THE CITY.

SEVENTY-SECOND.—The friends of the Board of Trade Regiment (Illinois 72d) will be interested to learn that it has left [illegible] for Vicksburg, by steamboat.

POCKET PICKED.—An old lady, sixty-two years of age, had her pocket picked of twenty [illegible] dollars, in one of Walker's omnibuses, on Friday.

SENT TO REFORM SCHOOL.—An Irish lad, about twelve years of age, was brought before Commissioner Williams, yesterday morning, charged with stealing a revolver valued at about $10. He was sent to the Reform School.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS.—From the 1st of December, 1862, to the 1st of March, 1863, there were billed through to Liverpool, at the Western Agency of the Grand Trunk, Chicago, provisions to the weight of 5,610,571 pounds.

APPOINTMENT OF CANAL COLLECTOR.—S. C. Mason, Esq., has been appointed Collector of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at this city. The appointment is a good one. Mr. Mason has been the inspector at LaSalle, and is thoroughly conversant with the Canal business.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—Coroner Schmidt was called, on Sunday, to hold an inquest upon the body of Patrick Dutland, a laborer, living at 16 Mather street, who was choked to death by a piece of meat, while eating his dinner on Saturday. Verdict of the jury in accordance with the facts as above stated.

LECTURES.—Bishop Duggan will deliver a lecture at St. Columbkill's church, on the corner of Indiana and Paulina streets, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., for the benefit of the school of the parish. The subject of the lecture will be announced hereafter.

APPOINTMENT.—Dr. C. V. Dyer of this city, we learn, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Judge of a Court of Claims under the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade. The Court is to sit in Sierra Leone, western part of Africa.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—The series of meetings at the Seamen's Bethel, corner of Wells and Michigan streets, is being continued through this week. Preaching every evening, commencing at half past seven o'clock. The chaplain is announced to preach to-night on the Religious Mission of Commerce.

EXHIBITION AND BALL.—An entertainment, consisting of a juvenile exhibition and ball, will be given at Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., for the "Little Zouave Twins"—the star drummer and fifer of our city. Quite an array of juvenile talent will appear in the exhibition, which will be both musical and literary.

FOUND A MARE'S NEST.—Some wiseacre writes to the *Journal* of last evening, under the name of "Cologne Bottle," expressing surprise and regret at reading in the TRIBUNE of Saturday, reflections upon the fairness and honesty of Messrs. Werbe & Hilton, proprietors of the late Gift Concert. As no such article appeared in the TRIBUNE, we advise the Cologne Bottle to cork itself up.

CORRECTION.—In our notice of the new rotary oven recently erected by Thompson & Templeton, 206 Randolph street, we should have stated the capacity of the new oven to be, that of baking seventy barrels of flour into crackers or hard bread, in twelve hours. The crackers baked in this oven are more evenly baked, and are superior to any we have ever before tasted.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Wm. L. Smith, well known here and at Belvidere as a former grain-buyer, and also at Toronto, was killed at Vicksburg some time in December, while serving in the United States army. Mr. S. was a Scotchman by birth, and was steward for many years of the estates of one of the nobility of England. His brother is one of the firm of Smith, Longman & Co., the celebrated book publishers in London.

LARCENY OF $100.—Charles Fox, a youth of 17 years, was examined before Justice De Wolf yesterday forenoon, charged with stealing one hundred dollars in greenbacks from the desk of E. B. Myers, Bookseller, Lake street. It appears that the boy had applied to Mr. Myers for the collection of a bill, and while he was gone from the desk to the safe, this amount was taken from the desk. The boy has heretofore borne a good reputation, and it was with great reluctance, and after a week's deliberation, that Mr. Myers instituted the investigation. The accused gave bail in the sum of $800 for his appearance at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Our issue of the 19th contained a notice of a member of Col. Mulligan's brigade being shot at Cumberland, Maryland. Capt. S. A. Simpson, of Company D, Irish Brigade, writes us that the deceased, John Martin, was a member of his Company—that he was on duty with a detachment under command of Adjutant J. S. Cosgrove, for the purpose of arresting absentees, and while passing along the street unarmed and alone, was knocked down, run through with the bayonet, dragged to the guard house, and left to die. This outrage was committed by members of the 2d Maryland regiment known as the "Home Guards."

THE ROLL OF HONOR—THE 88TH ILLINOIS.—Gen. Rosecrans, some time since, issued an order called the roll of honor, designating, for bravery on the battlefield, five privates, one sergeant and a corporal from each company in each regiment, from which to organize a separate brigade or division for special and honorable duty. These designations have been made since the great battle of Stone River, and we learn that the following have been appointed on the roll of honor, from Company E, Capt. Holden, of the 88th (Second Board of Trade) regiment, to-wit: Sergeant Wm. Huntington, Corporal Ed. H. Cunningham, and privates R. Stofield, Thomas O'Neal, M. Kean, W. Brice and Ed. James.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—A young man named George Williams, was yesterday morning charged with attempted robbery on Adams street, at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night. From the testimony, it appeared that the accused, with three others, all known to the police as notorious thieves, followed a gentleman a short distance up Clark street, and, shortly after turning the corner of Adams, seized him and threw him down. Before, however, they could even attempt robbery, officer Kelly, who had been quietly watching the party, pounced upon them, but only succeeded in capturing Williams, the others taking to their heels and making good their escape. Though there was no doubt of their intent, yet as they had not had time to carry it out, the accused was simply charged with the assault, for which he was fined $12 and costs.

SORGHUM MANUFACTORIES ON I. C. R. R.—O. N. Brainard, Esq., who is thoroughly posted in all the details connected with the culture of the cane, and the manufacture of syrup and sugar, has associated with him some capitalists, who propose to establish two or more large sorghum manufactories, at such points on the Illinois Central, as they shall receive assurance from farmers in the vicinity that they will cultivate one thousand acres or more of cane during the coming season. Public meetings of the farmers have been appointed at Pera on Friday, and at Onarga on Saturday of this week, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when Mr. Brainerd will present his plans and propositions to those present. As this is a matter of importance to the farmers, as well as the country at large, we trust they will turn out to the meetings, and take hold of this enterprise in earnest.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—A woman named Louise White, about forty years of age, was arrested on Saturday by officer Strebel, charged with stealing various articles of female clothing, valued at about $125, from the residence of Mr. Louis Brentano, editor of the [illegible] Zeitung. A little more than four months ago the accused entered the family of Mr. Brentano as a domestic, and after remaining there a short time, arose early one morning, before any of the family were stirring, and gathered up the most valuable of Mrs. B.'s wearing apparel, and tying it up in a nice table cloth, decamped with it. Since that time no clue has been obtained to her whereabouts until Saturday last, when officer Strebel, of the detective force, learned she was at [illegible] occupied by a German farmer, about eight miles out of the city, on the Evanston [illegible], and proceeding thither he found the [illegible], with a portion of the property, on [illegible] premises. The woman was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning, and [illegible] a guilty, was held in $500 for trial in the Recorder's Court.

## THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RELIEF CLUB.

### First Annual Report.

We are in receipt of the First Annual Report of the Illinois Central Relief Club, an excellent institution, inaugurated for the purpose of providing medical attendance and the comforts necessary in sickness, both to the men employed by the Company and their families; also to accumulate a fund for the relief of more general distress, growing out of any season of unusual sickness, or to provide against any serious accident, which may cause injuries of an aggravated character to any member of the Club.

The officers of the Club are as follows:

*First Directress*—Mrs. W. R. Arthur.
*Second Directress*—Mrs. Redmond.
*Treasurer*—Mrs. S. J. Hayes.
*Secretary*—Mrs. W. H. Osborn.
*Visiting Committee*—Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Scoville, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Deggy.

The Treasurer's report for the year is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts for the year | $1,[illegible].71 |
| Total expenditures | 7[illegible].21 |
| Balance on hand | [illegible].50 |

There have been twenty-three families relieved, and supplied with the following articles: (This shows the expenditure for the year:) Artificial limb, $50; groceries, $[illegible]; wood and coal, $[illegible]; funeral expenses, $61.62; medicines, $[illegible]; Dr. Ammerman, professional services, $[illegible]; house rent, $[illegible]; other bills paid, $[illegible]—total expenditures, $[illegible].

The report of the Surgeon of the Company, Geo. K. Ammerman, M. D., shows that the employees of the Company and their families have had, during the year, medical attendance and medicine whenever solicited, and, under all circumstances, received every possible attention when sick or disabled. There have been no epidemics of any kind during the year, and no serious accidents to the employees. A large number of [illegible] have been treated, occurring among those employed in the shops, and but one of a grave character, the single case of an apprentice who had three fingers cut off in a machine for heading bolts. Among those employees engaged on the trains, there have been three killed, and two so severely injured as to render amputation necessary. These cases were properly cared for, and one of them has now so far recovered as to be again in the employ of the Company.

The whole number of applicants for the year ending February 1st, 1863, was five hundred and fifty-eight; of whom four hundred and sixty were married, and ninety-eight unmarried. Two hundred and sixty-two applied on account of themselves, ninety-nine on account of their wives, and ninety-seven on account of their children.

Among those who applied during the year, there were seventy-two carpenters, forty-six engineers, seventy-six machinists, forty-five firemen, eight painters, six drillers, two land engineers, ninety-one laborers, twenty-eight blacksmiths, fifteen boiler makers, one tool maker, nine clerks, fifteen foremen, eleven wipers, twenty brakemen, twelve apprentices, four tinmen, nine watchmen, one draughtsman, seven bridge-tenders, two conductors, five bolt cutters, three roofers, three flue setters, three boiler-washers, twenty-nine helpers, six telegraph operators, three lathe-men, one polisher, five porters, four brass-finishers, two upholsterers, two switchmen, three coalmen, one corn-sheller, one oiler, two hammermen, one storekeeper, one baggageman, one freightman, and one moulder.

The success obtained in the establishment of this excellent institution, should lead to the formation of similar ones connected with all the principal roads in the West.

### Disastrous Fire in the North Division.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday morning at about eight o'clock, resulting in the destruction of a block of five frame buildings, situated on the corner of North Franklin and Superior streets. The fire originated near the centre of the block from a defective chimney between 180 and 182 Franklin street.

By the most active exertions the fire was confined to this block, and indeed extinguished before the north portion had been entirely destroyed. The north building in the block, No. 186, was owned by Robert, and occupied by John Mason, lawyer. Mr. Mason's wife was sick at the time, and was obliged to be removed on a pallet. He loses most of his furniture, which was uninsured. The building is damaged to the amount of $600. Insured. No. 184 was also owned by Mr. Law, and occupied by Mr. E. A. Young, bookkeeper for Doggett & Easson. The furniture was probably damaged to the amount of $150 by fire and water. The building is a total loss, but insured. No. 182 was occupied by Rev. Mr. Wunder, pastor of the Lutheran Church, who loses nearly all of his furniture, which is uninsured. We could not learn who the building was owned by. W. H. Sampson was the agent for it. No. 180 was occupied by Mr. Wungersheim. His furniture was entirely destroyed, but we learn that it is fully insured. It was in this building that the fire orinated. The building was owned by Michael Hoyne, who is insured. No. 178 was occupied by John I. Quinn, lawyer, and owned by a man named Luton or Lawton, who is now said to be in the rebel army, John J. Rodgers being his agent. Mr. Quinn's furniture was damaged to the amount of $300, on which there was no insurance. The building, which was entirely destroyed, was insured. The total loss on the buildings will amount to about $5,000, all of which is insured.

An alarm for the fifth district at about one o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by the burning of a small shed on Larrabee street. The damage was trifling. Another alarm at the same hour was caused by the burning of a small fence and a small lot of straw, on Silver street.

### The Stewart Cook-Stove.

To write or speak in praise of a new thing has the drawback that belongs to all forms of prophesy. It may fail. But to History attaches no such disadvantage, to apply the rule to the domestic world. There are many new stoves being introduced. Of old favorites there are but few. The new invention often has but a short lived success, but fails to maintain it. For one such long and nobly maintained success as the Stewart Air Tight Cook Stove there are one hundred flashy, ill-starred attempts to win a place beside it. There is a reason for the place held by the master piece of the veteran stove maker. The people like it. Housekeepers say that there is no stove to compare with it. It has stood every test, and is now sold on a reputation as secure as sterling gold. It is air tight, and so, economical. Its plates are fitted with perfect nicety. There is no escape of smoke, or illicit admission of air currents. The fire chamber is so placed as to give the most complete control of the heat to the housekeeper.

Its fittings and appliances are the most complete and perfect. Its large Hot Water Reservoir; the Fire Closet; the Top Cover and Stool; the old fashioned Dutch Oven; the plan of ventilation in the oven during the very process of baking, are all most valuable and favorite features. Added to this, its durability has been well settled. Its plates are all easily replaced from the manufacturer. One of these stoves will, with proper use, last a family a life time. It burns wood or coal with equal facility, and with an economy that is without parallel.

James P. Dalton, at No. 71 Lake street, whose stock of Housekeeping Goods is sure to offer attractions to housekeepers, is ready to furnish the homes of our readers with this Stewart stove. A glance at it, as exhibited in his store; the proofs of its merits, as set forth in the circular of the manufacturer, and attested to by many among us who have this stove in use, will answer a better purpose than a column of description of qualities that make this the queen of the cook stoves.

### Rosehill Cemetery.

Some time since we published a full report of a meeting of the lot owners of Rosehill Cemetery, held for the purpose of considering the proposition of the Managers of the Cemetery concerning a fund for the perpetual maintenance and care of the Cemetery grounds, and gave an abstract of the bill at that time prepared by the lot owners. This bill passed the Legislature at its late session, and having been accepted by the Cemetery Company as an amendment to its charter is now a law.

The first Board of Trustees elected by the lot owners, and appointed in the act as custodians of this safety fund, met on Friday last and organized by drawing lots for their respective terms of office as follows: Frederick Tuttle, esq., drew the term for two years; C. N. Holden, esq., that for four years, and L. B. Sidway, esq., that for six years.

By the terms of the law the Cemetery Company is compelled to pay to these trustees, and their successors to be elected by the lot owners, one tenth part of all receipts from sales of lots, until a fund of one hundred thousand dollars has accumulated, the interest of which is to be forever applied to the care and preservation of the Cemetery. This fund is entirely beyond the control of the Company, and will not take the place of, or interfere at all with the improvements which the Cemetery Company will continue to make as heretofore, but is intended to be, as its name indicates, a safety fund.

Full provision is made for the management and complete security of the fund, so that the public may rest assured that this Cemetery will be well cared for, and preserved as a place of burial, for all coming time.

A copy of the bill can be seen at the office of the Cemetery.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Hon. George Manierre.*—B. F. Carver et al vs. N. K. Fairbank. This is a suit brought by the late firm of B. F. Carver & Co., bankers in this city, for the use of Billings and Babcock, two of the patrons of said firm, to recover of the defendant the sum of $2,600, the amount of a transaction had between Mr. Carver and Mr. Fairbank, alleged by the latter to have been on account of the firm of B. F. C. & Co., and charged to them on his books, but which plaintiffs claim to have been an individual transaction of Carver's, for which they refuse to hold themselves responsible. This action is instituted to recover the amount. J. V. Le Moyne for plaintiffs; Wirt Dexter for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. Van H. Higgins.*—It was expected that No. 351, Inness against Rose, a case which when tried a year or two ago, attracted a great deal of public attention, would come up to be re-tried yesterday morning. On account, however, of the illness of Mr. Van Buren, counsel for the defendant, the case was continued to the first day of the next term.

No. 342—McCagg vs. Mitchell—was tried before the Court. Plaintiff sues as assignee of E. I. Tinkham & Co., on a note made by defendant to Tinkham and assigned to plaintiff for the benefit of his creditors. Defendant offered, as a set-off, certain checks and drafts on Tinkham & Co., dated prior to the [illegible] signed by different parties. The plaintiff [illegible] to all these checks and drafts, the defendant [illegible] that they held them before the commencement of the suit. The plaintiff proved that one of the checks was drawn after the suit was brought. The Court excluded this check and all others originally payable to bearer, but allowed as a set-off all those payable to order, and rendered judgment for plaintiff for $600.75. Both parties moved for a new trial. For plaintiff, Hon. S. W. Fuller, for defendant, Irwin and Snowhook.

THE TURNVEREIN MASQUERADE.—The *bal masque* given by the Turnverein at Bryan Hall was a very brilliant affair, witnessed by hundreds of our most prominent citizens. The costumes were exceedingly rich and the characters finely taken and maintained, more especially the Clowns, Harlequins and Columbines. The tableaux were the best ever given in the city, and though few in number, were most beautifully conceived and artistically grouped. The festivities were kept up until a late hour, when the merry party reluctantly separated. The Turnverein are entitled to all credit for inaugurating so brilliant and unexceptionable an entertainment. No improper characters were present, and all went as "merry as a marriage bell."

ALLOTMENTS.—The allotments for the 72nd Regiment have been received, and will be paid out, at the Supervisor's rooms, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. The allotments for other regiments will be paid as fast as received, of which due notice will be given.

NO QUORUM.—Last night was the regular night for the meeting of the Common Council, but there was no quorum.

### Contributions for Vicksburg Relief Committee.

The following are the contributions received to-day by John F. Beaty, esq., Secretary of the Board of Trade for our Vicksburg Relief Committee:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jos. L. Reynold, Chicago | $50.00 |
| Avails of Fair held by some little girls at the house of Geo. C. Morton | 4.00 |
| E. W. Lewis, Somanauk, Ill. | 5.00 |
| W. W. Joseph, Independence, Iowa | 5.00 |
| Collection in Wyanet, Ill., by D. Sprugler | 10.00 |

Mr. J. W. Preston leaves to-night for Vicksburg, with about two car loads of vegetables. We want to send a car load a day for a fortnight, if possible, and hope that not only money but contributions of vegetables will be promptly forwarded from all parts of the country. Vegetables shipped to Murry, Nelson & Co. will come freight free. Pickled cabbage and onions are particularly desired. As stated in our circular, *onions* we will gladly pay for, if not contributed, and hope that friends of the soldier all over the country will aid us in getting a supply of this much needed vegetable. A despicable set of truckesters and trickster speculators have run the price up on onions here to $2.00 and even $2.50 per bushel, so that we desire to let them hold the onions till they burn their fingers, when no doubt they will let them drop. In another place will be found directions to friends in the country who will aid us in buying.

P. L. UNDERWOOD,
One of the Committee.

### Action of the Machinists and Blacksmiths.

At a meeting of the machinists and blacksmiths of this city, held at Moulder's Hall, No. 222 Lake street, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, There has been an increase in price of all the necessaries of life, from 50 to 300 per cent, during the last eighteen months; and whereas there has been no corresponding increase in the wages of the trades herein represented; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in order to protect ourselves and those dependent on us for support, from that destitution and misery that is daily overtaking us, we, the machinists and blacksmiths of the city of Chicago, respectfully request our employers for an advance of 25 per cent on our present rate of wages, from and after the 16th day of March, 1863.

*Resolved*, That should any man be discharged for being connected with this meeting, that no one here assembled will take his place on any account whatever.

## WHITE WILLOW.

### A Rejoinder to Gen. Pike.

Editors Tribune:

In your issue of the 6th inst I find a card from E. S. Pike. He says that I informed him that I could not "procure on my own premises" over twenty-five thousand cuttings. It may be true that he was told I could not get more cut at that time, as my help had all gone in the army, but it is *not true*, that I told him my two acres would cut no more. They are mostly on hand now. I did deliver some twenty-five thousand, and according to contract with him, was to receive pay "for each thousand of said willow cuttings on their delivery at Mendota," which Mr. Pike did not do. Of course this broke the contract, and there was no necessity for my being terrified at the time of the meeting at Bloomington of the State Horticultural Society, into giving up all the purchases of willow then made by me to him, thus canceling the former contract, or of binding myself, so that I have no right to publish the fact that I sell

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 for | $ 4.00 |
| 10,000 for | 30.00 |
| 20,000 for | 50.00 |

packed and delivered on cars. If Mr. Pike desires further ventilation of this matter, he can manifest it, and I have assurances that a small army of persons were "sold," with their willows, in their bargain with him, and a much larger one of those who were thus disposed of in purchasing from him, ready to take the stand as witnesses.

His extensively advertising me as the first among "the large owners in this State," enables me to pay all demands against me, and establishes a fund for publishing purposes. As Mr. Pike has assailed my reputation, dearer to me than riches or life, I submit the following list of persons acquainted with me, as to my character for truth and veracity: Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, U. S. Senate; Hon. O. Lovejoy, M. C.; Hon. J. O. D[illegible], Illinois Legislature; W. H. Osbon, esq., President I. C. R. R. Co.; Col. R. B. Mason, Comptroller Land Department, Messrs. Day, Allen, & Co., Chicago; F. S. Day, esq., Wm. Bross, esq., officers and members of the old Northwestern Fruit Growers Association whom I served as secretary during the seven years of its existence. Officers and members of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, whom I have served as president, secretary, and now as treasurer. Chairman and members of the Board of Supervisors and the War Committee of Bureau county, being a member of each body by an unanimous election. Officers and citizens of this county, generally, where I have had my home since 1842.

"The evergreens." SAMUEL EDWARDS.
Lamoille Ill., March 7, 1863. [illegible]

THE POLYORAMA OF THE WAR.—This series of paintings which has received the praise, not only of the press and public, but of rival artists in the cities of New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Cincinnati, where, for the last three months, crowds have thronged the halls of exhibition, will be placed before the public in Chicago on Thursday evening next, at the Metropolitan Hall. We predict for the proprietors that same success here they have met with in the above mentioned cities, where, night after night, hundreds were unable to obtain admission, for the subject is one intensely interesting, and the entertainment, composed of the choicest paintings, appropriate music, and an explanatory and patriotic lecture, must be one of sterling merit affording amusement and instruction to all. The advertisement will be found under the head of amusements.

☞ Their will be a meeting at Wintermeyer & Brother's saloon, corner Larrabee st. and Clybourne avenue on Wednesday evening, March 11th. A. C. Hesing and other good speakers will be present to address the meeting. Let the yeomanry of the old Seventh make a note of the meeting.

☞ Cook & McLean, 60 Dearborn street and 133 South Clark street, clean and dye ladies' dresses, shawls, &c. Gents' coats, vests and pants renovated in a superior manner. Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style. Crape shawls died the most gay or grave colors. mh10-[illegible]

☞ Grand preservation of beauty health, comfort and durability of the teeth secured by using Hudson's Unrivaled Tooth Paste. Sold by Druggists and Dentists generally.

☞ For throat disease and coughs, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which are sold by all Druggists.

"TOM THUMB'S PHOTOGRAPHS."—A fresh supply of those interesting photographs of Tom Thumb and Lady [illegible] received by McNally & Co. at [illegible] street.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVE., March 9, 1863.

The money market opened quietly, with fair demand and ample means on the part of the bankers to supply all the legitimate wants of customers. As a whole, business continues active, unusually so for the season.

New York exchange is decidedly close, at the current rate, viz: ¼ to customers, but outsiders pay ⅛@¼. One large house still buys at par and sells at ¼ to customers. Bankers are sorting customers largely, to make exchange, and hence the volume of currency in circulation is rapidly diminishing. Such is the medley of it now afloat that a very considerable depletion will be found to be healthy.

Gold is gradually working closer. It opened, as reported by private dispatches, in New York at 58¾ and the market closed at 56¾. The buying range here was 50@54, operators taking it cautiously. Most of the bankers paid very near to the upper figure—a fine standing right up to it. Probably as high as 55 was paid near the close, after the figures of the last board had come in.

Old Treasury notes were bought the same as gold. We quote new, nominal at ½@¾ buying, and ¾@1 as the selling rate.

The price of silver was 35@40.

Business at the brokers' offices is dull, as very little coin is changing hands on any terms.

NEW BANK AT ANN ARBOR.—Over $50,000 has been subscribed to the stock of a bank in this city, which will soon go into operation under the United States banking law. The first installment has been paid in, and the arrangements are being perfected as fast as possible. We presume it will be called "The Ann Arbor City Bank," and predict that it will be a safe institution.—*Ann Arbor Argus, March 6.*

### New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, March 9, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Stocks higher but not active since the board.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toledo & Wab | 50 | Quicksilver M Co | 53¾ |
| C. & Tol | [illegible] | Mich Cent scrip | 112¾ |
| Gal. & Chi | 92¾ | Ohio T. H. 2d pfd | 91 |
| C. & P | 69¾ | Cal (large) 7s | [illegible] |
| Ill. Cen. scrip | 92 | Cal 7s | 133¾ |
| Mich. South gtd | 107 | N. C. 6s | 80 |
| Mich. Southern | 63¾ | Missouri 6s | [illegible] |
| Mich. Cent | [illegible] | | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 1 year cert | 98¾ | do. coup | 93¾ |
| 7 3-10 T. Notes | 105¾ | U. S. 6s 81, reg'd | 99¾ |
| Oct. & Aug. 5s | 74 | U. S. 6s, '81, coup | 101¾ |

Sterling exchange quiet—at 173¾@173¾ for banker's bills.

Gold firmer,—still very unsettled and irregular, opening at 55¾ and closing at 156¾.

### New York Bank Statement.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, March 9, 1863.

The following is the bank statement for week ending Saturday Feb. 21st:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in loans | $189,480 |
| Increase of specie | 192,836 |
| Decrease of circulation | 46,794 |
| Increase of deposits | 770,517 |

# COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 9, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

| | Flour. brls. | Wheat. bu. | Corn. bu. | Oats. bu. | Rye. bu. | Bri'y. bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canal | 700 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| G & C U R R | 677 | 4735 | 1435 | 3475 | .... | 440 |
| R I R R | 99 | 1400 | 2450 | .... | .... | .... |
| Ill C R R | .... | 2100 | 7268 | .... | 350 | 700 |
| C B & Q R R | 300 | 1400 | 8800 | 654 | .... | .... |
| N W R R | 426 | [illegible] | 380 | 900 | .... | .... |
| A & St L R R | .... | 1660 | 5572 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 2202 | 11817 | 25167 | 5029 | 350 | 1140 |
| Cor date, 1862 | 2537 | 18884 | 13140 | 3752 | 3907 | 6881 |

| | Grass Seed. lbs. | Lard. lbs. | Tallow. lbs. | Live Hogs. No. | Dre's Hogs. No. | Beef. C'tle. No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G & C U R R | 3110 | .... | .... | 60 | 433 | 42 |
| R I R R | .... | .... | .... | 797 | 325 | 347 |
| Ill C R R | 6300 | 17800 | .... | 850 | 240 | 80 |
| C B & Q R R | 2046 | 247358 | 6195 | 1684 | 140 | 725 |
| N W R R | 8150 | .... | .... | 300 | 190 | 68 |
| A & St L R R | .... | 1654 | .... | 218 | 44 | 301 |
| Total | 19606 | 266792 | 6195 | 3849 | 1383 | 1563 |
| Cor. date, 1862 | 26160 | 31103 | .... | 1688 | 1193 | 1187 |

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day but the general markets were inactive and quiet. Gold, at the first board in New York, was quoted at 155¾@156¾, but it had no visible effect on produce.

The Provision market was quiet and neglected—trifling sales of country Leaf Lard being made at 10½c. The demand for Produce was unusually light, and it was difficult to sell at former quotations.

Dressed Hogs were a shade lower—with sales at $4.00@5.75 for light to heavy.

Flour was neglected and dull. Wheat was quiet and unchanged—No. 2 Red selling at $1.27; No. 1 Spring, $1.22@1.22¾; No. 2 Spring, $1.10@1.12¾; and Rejected Spring at 97¾@99c—the market closing quiet.

Corn was dull and ½c lower—with moderate transactions at 50¾@52c for Mixed, and 46c for Rejected in store—the market closing dull and drooping, owing to less favorable advices from the East.

Oats were steady at 56¾@57¾c. Rye, 80c. Highwines were held at 42c, with light sales at that price.

Timothy Seed was active and easier—with heavy sales at $1.75@2.00—the bulk of the transactions being at $1.90. Clover Seed was dull at $6.12¾. Flax Seed is in good demand, and prime lots are selling at $3.50.

### Exports of Provisions Direct to Liverpool.

From the 1st of December, 1862 to the 1st of March, 1863, there were billed through direct from Chicago to Liverpool, via Grand Trunk Railway and Montreal and Portland Ocean Steamship Line, 5,610,571 lbs of Provisions.

### Government Contract for Hay.

On the 6th inst., at St. Louis, a contract for 10,000 tons of hay, to be delivered at Memphis, was let at $36 per ton.

### From the Canal.

We learn that a fleet of nine boats, loaded with corn, &c., are now on their way between this city and Lasalle, and will probably arrive here within a few days. Freights on the Illinois River are scarce, and it is difficult to get loads for the boats although they offer to take it at 6c per bushel.

### Export of Cotton.

The total amount of cotton, exported from New York from September 1, 1862, to March 3, 1863, according to the *Shipping and Commercial List*, is 17,475 bales, against 3,556 for the same time in 1862, an increase of 13,939 bales.

### Pittsburgh Seed Market—March 7.

Clover seed is very dull, and we quote at $5.75@6.00 from first hands and store; sale of 25 bu at the inside figure. Flax seed is wanted and may be quoted at from $2.75 to $3.00. Timothy seed is steady at $2.50.

### Buffalo Seed Market—March 7.

Quiet and quoted at $6.15@6.25 for clover, and at $2.25@2.37¾ for timothy. Flax seed at $3.50.

### Cincinnati Seed Market—March 7.

The market continues dull, and prices are irregular. Orders are being filled at $6.25@6.50, but sales could not be affected to any extent at over $6.00. The sales were 300 bu at $6.00, and 100 bu at $6.10. Timothy is quoted at $2.50@2.60, but there is not much doing in it.

### Toledo Grain Market—March. 7.

WHEAT—Declined 3c; the inside figures are the highest buyers would be willing to pay, while the outside indicates about the prices of sellers: Mich. White $1.45@1.47; Mich. Red $1.40@1.43; No. 1 Red $1.39@1.40; No. 2 Red $1.35@1.37. CORN—Considerable in the market at 60c, without finding takers. Other grains not mentioned.

### St. Louis Provision Market—March 7.

Pork—In barreled meats nothing done and no demand. Sales of 1,400 pieces shoulders on private terms. Lard—The market is slightly depressed by the decline in gold, but holders are not disposed to press sales. At present the price is unsettled. Sales to-day 50 pkgs good country kettle at 9½c; 50 good to prime kettle at 9¾c, and 270 tcs choice kettle negotiated yesterday, but closed to-day at 10¼c [illegible].

### St. Louis Grain Market—March 7.

Wheat—Receipts are extremely meagre, but the market was very heavy to-day, and the price was about 5c ⅌ bushel lower. Sales were confined to 50 bags common fall at $1 12½@1.15; 67 do fair at $1 20@1.25, and 523 bags prime at $1.30 ⅌ bushel. Corn—Receipts small and market firmer, with sales of 671 bags mixed and mixed white at 60@61c, and 200 do yellow at 63c ⅌ bushel, in good and new bags. Oats—Market steady with a good demand. Sales include 48 sacks at 82c; 1,125 do in lots at 82, 83½c and 84c, and 50,000 bushels in new bags, to arrive at 85c ⅌ bushel. Rye—Market unchanged. Sale 90 bags private. Barley—No sale. 1,500 bushels fall barley malt were sold on private terms.

### Detroit Cattle Market—March 6.

Received 368. Cattle sold to city butchers during the week, 165. The market opened Monday with 24 head of cattle in market, and they were very near all disposed of to butchers and Eastern drovers and buyers from Canada markets, although the prices may be considered about the same for heavy first class. Light butchers' cattle sold a trifle higher than the previous week. The market continued quite active during the remainder of the week for this season of the year, there being a large demand, mostly for good cattle. The market closed with 38 head remaining unsold and the prices steady. The following are the average prices paid: First quality, $3.25@3.75 per hundred; ordinary, $2.75@3.00; common, $2.50@2.75; inferior, $2.00@2.25. There were but few sales by weight, most of the cattle being sold by the head and in small quantities.

### Detroit Grain Market—March 7.

Wheat—the feeling is less firm; operators having very little confidence. We hear of no sales free on board. Street rates $1.45 for red and $1.56 for white. Corn quiet at 60c delivered in bags. Street sales 55@56c. Oats—the market continues firm, but the business is mainly confined to the street. Buyers are paying 58@60c, nearly all realizing 60c, at which the offerings are fair, considering the light crop. Barley—there is considerable anxiety on the part of buyers to secure stocks, and the market is very firm with rather an upward tendency. The street range is $2.50@2.75. Rye—Demand good at 65@68c.

### Pittsburg Oil Market—March 7.

The receipts of Crude Oil continues fair, reaching 3,664 bbls on Thursday. The transactions were unusually large to-day, the sales reported on 'change aggregate 5,040 bbls. Prices are a shade lower, and we quote at 8@9½c in bulk, and 14@14½c in bbls, the bulk of the sales being at the inside figures. This slight decline may be attributed to the increased receipts and the drooping tendency of Gold and to sign exchange. The sales were: 200, 300, 1,000, 500 and 300 bbls in bulk at 9c; 700 bbls in bulk at 9½c; 340 bbls at 14c, and 200 at 14¼c, per.

There has been no perceptible change to note in Refined. What effect the depreciation of gold and foreign exchange will have, has not yet been demonstrated. We continue to quote good standard brands at 28c in bond, and 42@45c, free. A sale of 100 bbls "Arctic," free, was reported at 45c.

Benzine remains very firm with but little in market. In the absence of sales we quote at 4c.

### Buffalo Grain Market—March 7.

Wheat—The market dull and heavy. No transactions reported. There is neither a speculative or milling inquiry. [illegible]

[illegible] close of navigation, when they anticipate lower prices. Sales by the cargo could not be [illegible] at much, if any, over 60c.

Oats—Firm, but quiet and nominal at 68c. No sales reported.

Barley—Firm. Quoted at $1.40 for State, and at $1.32 for Canadian. No sales reported. There is very little here, and the receipts continue very light.

Rye—Stock light with limited demand. Held at 88c for Chicago by the cargo, and Milwaukee a shade higher.

### Lumbering in Maine.

A correspondent in Maine writes us:

The present is the most pleasant winter we have enjoyed in Maine for many years. Almost every snow storm closes with rain or a mist, forming a crust that effectually seals the snow, and we have excellent sleighing with delightful weather.

Our lumbermen are improving the winter to good advantage. The swamps, streams and lakes were frozen early, and there was snow enough to commence operations early in December, and the weather has been very favorable thus far.

Although labor was very scarce through the summer and fall, they find no difficulty in obtaining help at the following rates, viz: common hands, $16 to $18 per month, choppers $16 to $20 per month, teamsters about $20, while occasionally a favorite teamster gets $30 per month. Supplies are obtained at the usual rates, except provender, which is higher in consequence of the demand for barley and the advanced prices offered.

The amount of lumber annually cut on the Kennebec and Penobscot waters has been about 200,000,000 feet. Last season it was only 60,000,000 feet. The present season there will be cut about 100,000,000. The above items were obtained of one of our principal lumbermen.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 9, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and neglected. Sales were:—50 brls sweet pickled hams at $12.00; 40 brls country kettle Lard at 10½c; 200 bxs country-cut English Middles, at 6c for Long Rib and Short Rib and 7c for Short Clear Middles.

TALLOW—Market bare and firm. Sales were: 12 brls prime country at 10½c.

BUTTER—In fair demand and firm. Sales were as follows:—24 firkins good at 20c.

CRACKLINGS—3 tons at $25.00 @ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 1,383. Market a shade easier and not so firm. Sales were:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 dividing on 200 lbs at | $4.75 | and | 5.75 |
| 76 | 200 | 4.70 | and | 5.70 |
| 110 | 200 | 4.65 | and | 5.65 |
| 120 | 200 | 4.60 | and | 5.60 |
| 10 averaging | 260 | | | 5.75 |
| 10 all under | 200 | | | 4.60 |
| 22 all under | 200 | | | 4.60 |

[illegible] unchanged. Sales were:—300 brls spring super at $4.00; 100 brls do at $4.50.

WHEAT—Received, 11,817 bu. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales:—WINTER—400 bu No 2 Red in store at $1.27. SPRING—3,000 bu winter receipts No 1 (in M. & S's) at $1.22¾; 400 bu fresh receipts do (in M. & A's) at $1.22; 400 bu fresh receipts No 2 (in M. & A's) at $1.12¾; 400 bu do (in H. W's) at $1.12; 800 bu do (in M. & A's) at $1.12—subject to 3¾c storage; 18,000 bu winter receipts do (in North Side houses and in A. D. & Co.'s) at $1.11¾; 7,000 bu do at $1.11¾; 3,000 bu do at $1.11; 400 bu fresh receipts do (in S. B. & Co.'s) at $1.10; 400 bu do in (F. & L's) at $1.11; [illegible] Side houses [illegible] Winter receipts do at 90¾c.

CORN—Received, 25,167 bu. Market fully ½c lower. Sales, 600 bu fresh receipts Mixed Corn (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 52c; 21,000 bu winter receipts do at 51¾c; 10,800 bu do at 51¾c; 11,800 bu do at 51c; 13,000 bu do (in S. B. & Co's) at 51c; 6,000 bu do at 50¾c; 5,500 bu Rejected Corn in store at 46c.

OATS—Received, 5,029 bu. Market unchanged. Sales, 9,000 bu No. 1 in store at 57¾c; 10,000 bu do at 57c; 500 bu do at 56¾c.

RYE—Received, 350 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 1,400 bu No. 1 in store at 80c, subject to 3¾c storage.

BARLEY—Received, 1,140 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu good at $1.25 on track.

HIGH-WINES—Market quiet. Sales, 25 brls at 42c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 85@87c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market more active and easier. Sales were: 1,052 bags prime in one lot at $1.90; 27 bags and 60 bushels do at $1.90; 40 bags choice at $2.00; 450 bags fair at $1.80; 131 bags do at $1.85; 5 bags at $1.75.

CLOVER SEED—Very dull. Sales 25 bushels good at $6.12¾.

FLAX SEED—50 bushels prime at $3.50.

COOPERAGE—300 Pork Barrels at $1.00; 100 Lard Tierces at $1.25 del; 100 do at $1.30 del;

DRIED FRUIT—550 bags prime Eastern Dried Apples at 6¾c.

WHITE FISH—25 hf brls at $4.60, from first hands.

SUGARS—The market is quiet and holders would have to make concessions to sell raw grades, while refined has declined ½c. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| New Orleans, prime to choice | 13 @14 |
| Cuba—Fair to choice | 12¾@13¾ |
| Porto Rico—Fair to choice | 12¾@13¾ |
| N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated | 15¾@16¾ |
| White coffee, A | 15¾@15¾ |
| Yellow coffee, B | 14¾@14¾ |
| Yellow coffee, C | 13¾@14 |

HIDES—Market quiet and not so firm. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dry Flint | 19 @ |
| Dry Salted | 16 @ |
| Green Salted | 9 @ |
| Green Country | 8¾@ |
| Grubby ⅔ price. | |
| Pelts | $2.00@2.50 |

EGGS—In good demand at 15@16c ⅌ doz.

ONIONS—Scarce and firm at $2.00@2.25 ⅌ bu.

POTATOES—60@65c for prime and 50@70c for medium.

POULTRY—Chickens ⅌ doz $2.50@2.75; Turkeys ⅌ lb 8@8¾c.

### Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 9, 1863.

PROVISIONS.—There is a very firm feeling on the part of holders, and not much stuff is offering for sale; but the demand is quite light, and there is hardly enough doing to establish quotations. The only transactions we heard of were 3,000 tres bulk shoulders at 4¾c loose; 100,000 lbs (in bulk) sides, averaging 45 lbs, at 6c; and 100 trcs head and gut lard at 10c.

[illegible] met with some inquiry at 10¾c, but is held firmly at 10¾c, and many refuse to sell at this figure. Country can be bought at 10¾c.

MESS PORK—Nominal. Asking figures for mess pork are $11.00@11.50 for old, and $13.00@14.50 for new—the inside figures for country.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 9.—COTTON—Market more active and firm at 85@86c.

FLOUR—Rather more steady, but the business doing is limited; $7.00@7.25 for extra state; $7.55@7.65 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7.75@9.00 for trade brands. Market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Without decided change and only a moderate demand at 49c for western.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather more steady, but business small at nominal quotations; Chicago spring at $1.58@1.60; Milwaukee club at 60@65c; winter red western at $1.70@1.75. In corn there is only a limited business doing, and the market is easier at 90@94c for sound, and 81@91c for unsound. Oats lower at 80@82c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull and unchanged. Beef dull, small sales, and unchanged. Dressed hogs dull for western. Bacon sides steadier at 7¾c for western; Cumberland cut 8¾c; western short ribbed 9¾; do short clear. Lard more active and a shade firmer at 10¾@11¾c, including 1,500 brls, late Saturday evening, for May and June at 11¾c.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

JONES' SHIP YARD—NEW VESSELS.—A new vessel has, within the last few days, been set up in frame at the ship yard of Capt. J. M. Jones, which is the third vessel now building at this yard. These vessels will be of about 400 tons burthen, each of excellent model, and built with a view of carrying large cargoes of grain and light draught of water. To say that they are strong and substantially put together, is saying the least that can be said. One of the above vessels will, we understand, be brig rigged, the other two fore and afters. Two of these fine crafts are for E. W. Hudson, the other for E. Shephard, both residents of this city. Capt. J. is also engaged in making repairs to several other crafts, which, with the re-building of the steamer City of Toronto, gives active employment to a large number of workmen.—*Det. Adv.*

THE WEATHER.—A rather sudden, though welcome change of weather took place yesterday morning, which should it continue a few days longer will have quite a desired effect on the ice, and thereby hasten the opening of navigation. Our river boats are all now in readiness to resume business on their respective routes, and with the removal of the ice blockade either way, we may expect to see business again assume its usual activity.—*Ibid.*

—The steamer Clara, which has been prevented by ice from continuing her trips to Malden, again resumed her route yesterday morning.—*Ibid.*

THE DUBUQUE.—The propeller Dubuque, which a day or two since reached Cleveland from Buffalo, loads at that port with a return cargo for Buffalo.—*Ibid.*

THE OLIVE BRANCH.—The steamer Olive Branch with her former popular commander, Capt. Gore, will again commence plying on the Detroit, Trenton, and Gibraltar route in a few days.—*Ibid.*

THE WALBRIDGE.—The brig S. C. Walbridge is being fitted with new ceiling, and otherwise put in proper condition for business on the opening of navigation.—*Ibid.*

### Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

| | DEPART. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET. | | |
| Detroit & N.Y. Express | *6:30 a. m. | *10:15 p. m. |
| Night Express | †6:45 p. m. | ‡10:05 a. m. |
| MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE. | | |
| Morning Express | *6:30 a. m. | *10:15 p. m. |
| Night Express | †6:45 p. m. | [illegible] |
| MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE. | | |
| Mail | *5:00 a. m. | *11:00 p. m. |
| New York Express | *6:30 a. m. | *10:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | †7:00 p. m. | ‡10:00 a. m. |
| MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE. | | |
| Mail | *5:00 a. m. | *11:00 p. m. |
| Express via Adrian | †7:00 p. m. | ‡10:00 p. m. |
| CINCINNATI AIR LINE. | | |
| Mail Train | *7:00 a. m. | *10:30 p. m. |
| Night Express | †9:10 p. m. | [illegible] a. m. |
| PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO. | | |
| Day Passenger | *7:00 a. m. | *10:30 p. m. |
| Night Passenger | †6:30 p. m. | ‡10:00 a. m. |
| Valparaiso Accom'n | *3:40 p. m. | *10:00 a. m. |
| ILLINOIS CENTRAL. | | |
| Day Passenger | *8:30 a. m. | *9:45 p. m. |
| Night Passenger | †6:45 p. m. | *7:50 a. m. |
| Urbana Accommodation (Saturdays only) | 4:00 p. m. | |
| Hyde Park Train | *6:40 a. m. | *8:00 a. m. |
| " | *12:00 m. | *1:25 p. m. |
| " | *3:45 p. m. | *7:15 p. m. |
| CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS. | | |
| Mail Passenger | *9:00 a. m. | *9:10 p. m. |
| Night Passenger | †9:30 p. m. | [illegible] a. m. |
| Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation | *4:00 p. m. | *9:30 a. m. |
| CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND. | | |
| Day Express and Mail | *10:40 a. m. | [illegible] p. m. |
| Joliet Accommodation | *4:00 p. m. | *10:15 a. m. |
| Night Express | *11:15 p. m. | [illegible] a. m. |
| CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY. | | |
| Day Express and Mail | *7:45 a. m. | [illegible] p. m. |
| Night Express | *11:00 p. m. | [illegible] a. m. |
| Accommodation | *4:30 p. m. | *9:15 a. m. |
| CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION. | | |
| Fulton Passenger | 9:00 a. m. | 6:00 a. m. |
| Fulton Passenger | 11:30 p. m. | [illegible] p. m. |
| Freeport Passenger | 9:00 a. m. | [illegible] p. m. |
| Freeport Passenger | 11:30 p. m. | [illegible] p. m. |
| Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line | 4:00 p. m. | 11:10 a. m. |
| Geneva | 5:30 p. m. | 8:30 a. m. |
| CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE. | | |
| Express | *11:30 a. m. | [illegible] p. m. |
| Night Accommodation | *11:30 p. m. | [illegible] a. m. |
| Waukegan | *5:00 p. m. | [illegible] a. m. |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

## MARRIED.

Near Washburn, Tazewell County, Ill., March 5th, by Rev. S. S. Martin, ELWOOD HICKS and ELIZA A. SHOEMAKER.

## DIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., Mrs. SUSANNA ABBOTT, aged 73 years.

In Miami County, Ohio, on the evening of the 2d inst., at the residence of her grand parents, CARRIE, only child of A. C. and Maggie Fenner, aged 3 years and [illegible] months.

In the hospital, at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 29th, of a wound received in the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31st, DWIGHT A. LINCOLN, Corporal, Company A, 88th [illegible] Regiment, N. Y. [illegible] aged 22 years.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two desirable Residence Lots on the North Side. Terms, $600 Cash. Lots 25x125 feet. Perfect title given. Apply to GEO. W. HILL, 120 Dearborn street. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—10 tons Hamburg Cheese, at POLLARD & DOANE'S, 124 South Water street. mh5-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Park avenue Property, 100 feet fronting on Park avenue, near corner of Leavitt street. Apply at 45 and 47 Lake st. (up-stairs), or address P. O. Box 645.

FOR SALE—One Steam Engine, forty horse power. New and in Complete Order. Fourteen inches cylinder, twenty eight inches stroke. Will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for lumber at wholesale or retail. LAMB & HARVEY, Corner Canal and Polk streets. mh5-a[illegible]-2w

FOR SALE—A Farm containing 160 acres, sixteen miles from Chicago, in Cook County, well improved, with good house and outbuildings, well watered and watered. Will sell whole or a part. Inquire of GEO. H. ROBINSON, 122 Randolph street, Room 17.

FOR SALE.—A Steam Flouring Mill in Chicago for sale at a bargain. Apply to E. Y. QUIMBY & CO., 131 South Water street. mh7-a[illegible]-1m

FOR SALE—1,500 Bbls. Fine Salt. HAPPLEY & SHELDON, 208 South Water street. mh[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—A small Farm of forty acres, only twenty-four miles from Chicago, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad. Good farming land. A portion of it is fenced and under cultivation. A rare chance will be given to a purchaser. Address, or apply to F. WALMSLEY, Palos, Cook County, Ill. mh[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—On easy Terms, a Farm of 160 acres fine land, 130 miles from Galesburg, Ill., (5) miles from Prairie City, and same distance from Avon, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., and 1¾ miles from Ellisville. About one half well fenced and under cultivation, well watered by springs, and has a comfortable frame house and young orchard. Price $2,500, or will exchange for Chicago real estate or personal property, and pay difference in cash. Address P. O. Box 1972, Chicago.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, And Lots known as Nos. 512 and 514 Wabash avenue. ALSO, [illegible] feet in depth, all situated on south one third of Block 10, in fractional Section 15. For terms apply to WM. CLARKE, 79 South Water street. mh5-[illegible]

FOR SALE.—A choice lot of NEW MILCH COWS WITH CALVES, Just in from the country. Also—Horses, Wagons, Harness, &c., at the Stock Market, corner Market and Washington streets. Auction sales on Tuesdays and Friday's at 10 o'clock A. M. mh5-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence Property.—The three-story brick house and lot, 347 Ohio street. [illegible] Carpenter st. Inquire of FULLER & FINCH, 31 & 33 [illegible] mh-a[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—A Retail Grocery. The stock, fixtures, Horse, Wagon, &c., of one of the best stands in the city of Chicago, established in 1855, having a good city, county and vessel trade. The owner wishes to engage in business in the Western part of this State. Apply to HAAS & POWELL, 75 and 77 West Madison, near Canal street. [illegible]-1w

FOR SALE.—The entire stock of drugs and medicines in the City Drug Store, Galesburg, Ill., with all the furniture pertaining thereto, to be sold cheap for cash, or part cash, and balance secured on time. A rare opportunity for any one wishing to go into the drug business on the [illegible]. Inquire of LORD & SMITH, Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, or of M. D. COOKE, Assignee, Galesburg, Ill., for further particulars. M. D. COOKE, Assignee. mh-a[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm within two miles of Dunton Station, on the Northwestern Railroad, in Palatine, Cook County, Ill. Contains 160 acres of the very best quality of farming land, a fine orchard, 40 acres of timber, frame house, plenty of water, and well suited for grain or dairy business. Terms reasonable. Inquire of M. BLANCHARD, Room No. 1, 124 Randolph street, Chicago. fe27-a[illegible]-3w

FOR SALE.—House to rent and Furniture for sale. The furniture complete for a boarding house of 14 rooms, for sale low for cash. The house, which is well located on Wabash avenue, can be rented, if desired, by the purchaser of the furniture. Address P. O. Box 806. m5-a713-1w

FOR SALE.—Lots 5 and 6 in Block 12, in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, fronting 98 feet on Wabash avenue, by 180 deep to a 20 feet alley. Dearborn Seminary (Lot 7) [illegible] on the north half of south half [illegible] north and 24 ft south of the Seminary building. The property will be sold in one, two, or three parcels, as may suit purchasers. Terms easy. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO. mh5-a[illegible]-2w

FOR SALE—$50,000 worth of very desirable Real Estate consisting in part of 1,200 acres of fine timber land on the New York and Erie Railroad; 1,000 acres (partly improved) in Iowa; improved city property in Keokuk, Iowa, improved city property in Kalamazoo, Mich., building lots in Chicago, &c., &c., which will be sold very low for cash, or traded for a stock of goods, on favorable terms. Address A. WELCH, P. O. Box 445. [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot. A two-story Frame House, containing fourteen well devised rooms, hydrant water, brick basement, good barn, &c., all in good condition. House 473, corner West Indiana and Rucker streets, will be sold cheap for cash. For further information apply to PENDLETON & CO., 4 [illegible] Block, corner South Water and Lasalle streets. fe28-a[illegible]-1m

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, the fine new steam Flouring Mill, situated at Wreeka, on the Mississippi River, three miles above McGregor, Iowa. Two run of stone, machinery, and everything built in the best manner, all in good order, ready to do fine business. For particulars inquire of HART, ASTEN & CO., 137 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Water Power Woolen Factory, Saw Mill and Tannery. All new and in good order, with dwelling house and 40 acres of land being the lower mills at Baraboo, county seat of Sauk county, Wisconsin. Original cost, $17,000. The power has 12 feet head, estimated as sufficient for 20 run of stones. W. P. FLANDERS, Milwaukee.

FOR SALE.—I wish to sell, between this and the 1st of April next, my late residence, in Evanston, Cook county, Ill., the most beautiful of that beautiful village, consisting of eight (8) large lots, or about three (3) acres within the inclosure, artistically laid out and finely shaded with large native oaks, flouring shrubs, cherry, pear, peach and apple trees, with an abundance of small fruits, such as strawberries, gooseberries and raspberries, currants, &c., &c. The house is large, well arranged and built, with cisterns and wells, Barn and outhouse to suit. The grounds and house front the Lake east and the Park north. If not sold by the above time, will be rented to an approved tenant. A. C. STEWART, West Branch Post Office. m[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE OR RENT—A first class stock or grain farm of 280 acres, situate in Lake County, Illinois. Has an unfailing supply of water, good timber lot, good orchard and farm buildings. Inquire of the subscriber at the Chicago Mills, or address through Post Office Box 2445. JAMES GAGE. fe[illegible]-3w

FOR SALE.—To Distillers and others. For sale, a first-class Highwine Distillery, with Machinery and Apparatus, all in complete running order, situate in a desirable locality, with unrivalled advantages for shipping, &c., &c. Will be sold cheap for cash, if applied for immediately. For particulars, address MAGUIRE & WOLFF, Box 2251, Chicago, Ill., or J. W. DOWNER, Winona, Minn. fe26-a[illegible]-1m

## Boarding.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Pupils received at any time. For [illegible] address M. BAILEY, Chicago, Ill. mh5-a[illegible]-1w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms can be obtained by applying at 143 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe. Also, a few day boarders. fe18-a[illegible]-1m

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.—Good board and pleasant rooms, and suits of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be had at 322 South Clark street, corner of Harrison. Only ten minutes walk from the Court House. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms. mh5-a[illegible]-1w

## General Notices.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GEO. H. QUIGG, General Accountant, will, upon request, attend promptly to the correction and adjustment of all disarranged, complicated or disputed accounts; or would take charge of one extensive or two small set of books, for a reasonable compensation, and will guarantee that not one cent discrepancy will occur in a whole year's business. Address Post Office Box 468, or apply in person at office No. 17 Metropolitan Hall Building. fe27-a[illegible]

FOR ST. JOSEPH.—The Prop. F. W. BACKUS, Will leave for St. Joseph on MONDAY, March 16th. For freight or passage apply to A. HARVEY, SON & CO., 226 and 228 South Water street, or to Capt. G. DAVIS, on board. mh[illegible]

$35,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS within one hundred and fifty miles of Chicago, ON LONG TIME. D. K. PEARSONS (Room 1,) 118 Randolph street, Post Office Box 3497. mh7-a[illegible]-1w

RECTIFYING COAL. Manchester's No. 1 Rectifying & Filtering Coal, Put up in tierces of about 10 bushels, always kept on hand and for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 53 South Water street. [illegible]

HIGHWINES.—Purchasers of Small or Broken Lots of Highwines [illegible]

BARNUM BROS., 138 Lake Street, OFFER CHEAP FOR CASH.

100 doz. Willow and Wood Cabs and Gigs,
50 " Cradles, Cribs, Chairs,
500 " Ladies Work and Traveling Baskets,
50 " Rocking and Spring Horses,
100 " Toy Carts, Wagons and Gigs,
500 bags Common and Colored Marbles,
200 M China Painted Allies,
100 M Fine Glass Allies,
50 M Gilt and Silvered Allies, &c., &c.
[illegible] Grace Peg Tops, assorted,
1000 doz. Pocket and Currency Books,
100 doz. Boys Drums, nine sizes,
1000 M Fish Hooks, sixteen sizes,
150 doz. Fish Lines, 10 to 100 feet,
100 " Tin and Wood Bird Cages,
150 " Rubber Balls, assorted,

SUTLERS GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS Toys and Fancy Goods in quantities to suit the trade. Also, the famous WALKING DOLL, just received, a great variety. Remember, 138 Lake street.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW or STEREOPTICON APPARATUS, with either Kerosene Oil, the Oxy-Calcium or the Oxy-hydrogen lights, by which pictures can be thrown on a screen and magnified to about 4 to 15, 20, or 30 feet in diameter, according to the size of the room. Schools in America and Europe, pictures of places, incidents and battles of the present rebellion, [illegible] and other pictures, &c., manufactured and sold by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Illustrated catalogues sent free. fe17-a[illegible]-1m

A WONDER.—The celebrated GIPSEY WOMAN has just arrived. If you wish to know all the secrets of your past and future life, the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care, don't fail to consult the Palmist. The Gipsy has also a secret which will gain the affections of the opposite sex and cause speedy marriages. Charge [illegible] [illegible] Monroe street, between Clark and Wells streets, South Side. fe[illegible]-2w

DR. BUTT'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Old Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Boils, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c. Manufactured and sold by Dr. CHARLES BUTT, 306 South Clark street, Chicago. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. If purchasers are not satisfied the money will be refunded. Post Office Box 4462. Agents wanted. mh5-[illegible]

NOTICE.—Any person wishing to consult MADAM [illegible], [illegible]

## Auction Sales.

HORNE & GIBBONS, 122 & 124 DEARBORN ST. TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863, AT 9½ O'CLOCK. Tobacco, Cigars, Soap, Candles, Coffee, Spices, Mackerel, Herring, Dried Apples, Bed Cords, Paper, Twine, Cotton, &c., &c. Five Sewing Machines in good working order. mh[illegible]

HORNE & GIBBONS, 122 & 124 Dearborn street, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863, at 9½ O'CLOCK. BY CATALOGUE. Two Invoices Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. For particulars call and get a list and examine the goods. ☞ To be sold without reserve, for CASH. Cash advances made on consignments. HORNE & GIBBONS, Auctioneers. mh5-a[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M., PROMPT, And at private sale throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be LARGER, BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House. Our stock being consigned to us by MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances, GIVES US [illegible] For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock, which we offer to the highest bidder or at private sale, on MANUFATURERS' ACCOUNT. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago. fe[illegible]

## Wanted.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse wants to nurse a baby at her house, or where it belongs. Apply at the corner of Jefferson and Barber [illegible] back of the School House, South Side. mh9-a[illegible]

WANTED—A situation as book-keeper's situation wanted by a young man who has had over ten years practical experience, who has had Entry system—the past three years in a [illegible] house in this city, to whom he refers, by permission, as to character and capabilities. Also, other city references given if desired. Is willing to engage on trial. Habits unexceptionable. Address, E. P. Box 1349, Chicago, Ill. mh9-[illegible]

WANTED.—A situation wanted by a young man 20 years of age, as entry clerk or in any such capacity, has been for some time in the grain and coal trades; has also a knowledge of French and German, and is very well acquainted with general business. Best of references can be given. Address "F. R. L." Tribune office. mh9-[illegible]

WANTED—Confidential clerk or bookkeeper. A gentleman of high qualifications and respectability desires a situation. At present is occupying a situation of responsibility and trust, for desiring to leave which, satisfactory reasons will be given. References unexceptionable. Can give as security, or loan $[illegible]. Address "Commerce," care of Chicago Tribune. mh9-a[illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $20 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price complete, $25. Weight 45 pounds. Freight from [illegible] cents to $1.50. Send for circular and samples (send stamps.) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh5-a[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent, a large, commodious Furnished Dwelling House, by a first-class tenant, who will, if desired, board the owner and his family, together with other first-class boarders. Location to be central. Possession previous to first of May. Satisfactory references given. Address Post Office Box 2267. mh[illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a New England man. Store preferred. Understands book-keeping, and can make himself useful anywhere. Reference given by late employers, whom he has been with the eight years past. Any one in want will please address "MN," Post Office Box 4761. mh8-a[illegible]-1w

WANTED—A situation by a young man, twenty years of age, in a Wholesale House, to learn the business. Would go into the country. Writes a good hand. Reference given if required. Address P. O. Drawer 5774. mh[illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a first-class Railroad Restaurant or Eating House. To have possession first of April. Address Box 25, West Milton, Wis., immediately. mh7-a[illegible]-1w

WANTED.—Store wanted on or near South Water street, between State and Franklin. Apply to M. C. YARWOOD, 3 Pomeroy's Building, or address Post Office Box 621. mh8-a[illegible]-1w

WANTED—A Wet Nurse.—Apply without delay at 589 North Lasalle street, a few doors North of Oak street. mh[illegible]-1w

WANTED—500,000 Staves and Heading, 100,000 Hickory Hoop Poles, for which we will pay the highest prices in cash. TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street. mh5-a617-1w

WANTED—A situation in an office, or store, by a young man who has written considerable for business men. Has had five years experience as salesman. Good city references given. Address "M," Post Office Box 2277, Chicago. mh7-a612-1w

WANTED— TO SHOE MAKERS. Wanted immediately, Calf and Kip Boot Fitters. Apply at 43 Lake street. mh5-a[illegible]-2w

WANTED—In Chicago, from April 1st, a room for manufacturing purposes, containing from 1,200 to 1,800 square feet—first floor required. A party with $2,000 cash, with good references, can secure a lucrative and certain business. Address Box 2723, Cleveland, Ohio, or for information apply at this office. mh[illegible]-1w

WANTED—A first-class machine hand, to run and take charge of Sash, Door and Blind Machinery. Address "P. H." P. O. Box 1834 Chicago, stating wages and where an interview may be had. mh[illegible]-1w

WANTED.—From five to ten first-class Iron Finishers. Call immediately at McCORMICK'S Reaper Factory. C. H. McCORMICK & BROS. mh[illegible]-1w

WANTED—500 bushels or more Pop Corn. I will pay 60 cents a bushel for 500 Bushels or More Pop Corn, braided up, 75 pounds to the bushel, shucks and corn together. It must be all White Flint Corn, well ripened. If any farmer will draw a contract and send above. I will bind myself for the amount named [illegible] SELECTED FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE COB, and not mixed. (This contract is good up to Dec. 1st, 1863.) Address J. A. BRACKET, P. O. Box 3836, Chicago, Ill. P. S.—Send all last year's corn you have. mh3-a[illegible]

WANTED—Agency. Best paying in the Union, (no license.) Gents or ladies, CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL, for linen; also, Soldiers' New Letter Paper, without ink. Send 50 cents for both, by mail. E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Box 21. mh8-a[illegible]-1w

WANTED—Agents! Agents!! Something New, Useful and Saleable. Save three times their cost. Necessaries in every family. Indispensable to every person. For circulars and terms inclose stamp. Agents' Inventors' Depot. [illegible] RICE & CO., Box P. O.

WANTED—Twenty or thirty more Cabinet Makers, also one good Wood Carver, to whom steady work and prompt pay will be given. Apply to GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 Lake street, or CHAS. E. LOWELL & CO., South Bend, Ind. fe27-a[illegible]-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's History of the Rebellion. The best selling work ever offered to Agents. Vol. 1 now ready. Great inducements offered to active men. For terms, &c., call on or send stamp to E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington street. P. O. Box 1297. fe26-a[illegible]-1m

WANTED—To Exchange. We will exchange two hundred pleasantly located lots in the West Division of Chicago, for horses, carriages and harness, or will take some dry goods or groceries. Apply after 2 o'clock P. M. KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, 186 South Water street. fe26-a[illegible]-1m

WANTED.—Agents to sell to Soldiers, Sutlers and Everybody, Clark's Negative Note Paper, Patent Designed, used without pen, ink or pencil. Designed for the army, or where ink is not convenient. Retail price for package, 50 cents. Clark's Indelible Pencils—50 cents. Magic Currency Holders, the largest and best assortment in the city. Negative Note Paper and Pencil sent by mail on receipt of Retail Price. Box 4429. E. R. LANDON, Agent, 23 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. fe[illegible]-1m

WANTED—(600,000) more PATRONS, agents to sell our new EMPIRE CITY and PRIZE COMBINATION PACKAGES. Most wonderful [illegible] making $15 per day [illegible] unequalled for money [illegible] C. M. DUNN [illegible] Send for Circulars. [illegible] Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—$75 a month! I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. [illegible]

WANTED—By a middle-aged man, who has been engaged in farming (in this State) for the past eight years, a situation where he can earn a reasonable salary. Has had large experience in business as book-keeper, cashier and assistant manager for La Grange Iron Works, Maryland. Writes a fair hand and is good at figures. Can give good references. None but Union men need apply. Address Box 37, Henry Post Office, Marshall County, Ill., stating business, salary, &c. [illegible]

TO HAT, CAP AND CLOTHING DEALERS.—An experienced, active, go-ahead man wishes a situation in a well established house in or within fifty miles of Chicago. Is acquainted with business in every form. Will guarantee to be a valuable assistant. Has been engaged in business in the city of Boston many years. Unexceptionable references furnished. The advertiser wishes to establish himself in the West. Address "Young America," care of C. W. Freeland & Co., Boston, Mass. [illegible]

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the Tremont Office, SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3383. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 132 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1438. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. [illegible]

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott, the most reliable, attractive and [illegible] [illegible] Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box [illegible]

## Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. NOTICE OF REMOVAL. The rapid increase of our business requiring greater facilities, we have taken the elegant and spacious stores 103 and 105 Dearborn Street, Corner of Washington, well known as Portland Block. The facilities for displaying Furniture and all kinds of Merchandise, and the locality for the transaction of the auction business in all its branches, surpasses any stand in the city, where we shall give our personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Real Estate, and of Household goods, at dwellings or any part of the city. Regular sales of Furniture, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, &c., every week at our salesrooms. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of all kinds of Merchandise. All sales made for cash, and immediate returns made to consignors. ☞ Business transactions strictly confidential. W. A. BUTTERS & CO. [illegible]-1w

THE MASSASOIT HOUSE AND Lot and Entire Furniture, Fixtures, &c., WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION On Wednesday April 1st, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the Premises. In consequence of the dissolution of the firm of Gage Bro. & Drake, by limitation, we shall sell without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash, the Hotel well known to travelers as the Massasoit House, a Brick Five Story Building, and Lot 40x130 feet, situate on the corner of South Water street and Central avenue, opposite the Great Central Depot, Chicago, Ill. Also at the same time, the entire Household Furniture consisting of Parlor, Drawing-Room, Chamber, Bed-Room, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture; Beds, Mattrasses, Bedding, Carpeting, Mirrors, Crockery, China, and Glassware, Bed and Table Linen, Table Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, &c.—the whole comprising all that is requisite to carry on a First Class Hotel; all the gas and other fixtures, steam-boiler, heating-pipes, together with the office and bar-room furniture. The location of the House is one of the most central and desirable in the city, being in the vicinity of the largest wholesale houses and directly opposite the Great Central Depot; is a well built brick building, covering the entire ground, containing upwards of two hundred rooms, and doing a lucrative business. It is well furnished throughout and heated by steam. The lot 40x130 feet, is very valuable and desirable as business property. The House and Furniture will be sold together or separately, as the purchaser may desire. For further particulars, address [illegible] Auctioneers, Chicago, Ill.

THE TREMONT GARDEN, Dwelling-House Furniture, Barn, Outhouse, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Wagons, Farming Utensils, Green-House, upwards of 16,000 Lights of Glass for Hot-Beds, together with everything on the place, will be sold AT AUCTION, On Thursday, April 2d, 1863, at 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., ON THE PREMISES. In consequence of the dissolution of the firm of Gage, Bro. & Drake by limitation, we will sell to the highest bidder, the Farm well known as the Tremont, for Cash, the Farm well [illegible] of the city limits on the [illegible], situate two miles south [illegible] Plank Road. The Farm contains 50 acres of [illegible] most valuable land in the vicinity of [illegible] ground and expense having been spared in the drainage and [illegible] improvements, to bring it under the highest cultivation. The Garden contains a large number of Strawberry Beds—covering about three acres—Beds of Asparagus, Rhubarb, Cucumbers, Radishes, Lettuce, &c. Currant and Gooseberry Bushes, Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees of almost every variety. Lettuce and Radishes are now ready for the market, and other vegetables in an advanced state of forwardness for the market; under upwards of 16,000 lights of glass. The Green-house contains every variety of the exotic Grapes in the highest state of cultivation. The Dwelling-House and entire Furniture, Barn, Hog-House and outbuildings. The Live Stock comprises three Mares with foal, one fine team of Horses, two Colts, one span large Mules, seven cows, four young Cattle, a great variety of Poultry, with about 200 Hogs of the Suffolk and Westchester stock. Farm Wagons, double and single Harness, and all the Farming Utensils, the whole presenting one of the best chances ever offered in the vicinity of Chicago for the purchase of a Farm under the best cultivation, and in that forward state that insures an immediate income upon the investment. For further particulars address Messrs. Gage Bro. & Drake, or WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneers, Chicago, Ill. mh5-a[illegible]-td

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Large stock of first class CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., Just received from New York. AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10, AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M. At our new salesrooms, 103 & 105 Dearborn street, Portland Block, cor. Washington-st., We will sell without reserve, for cash, a large stock of best quality of Clothing, consisting of Bl'k Cloth Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats, Black and Tricot Cloth Coats and Sacks, Cassimere Pants, Satin, Fancy and Black Silk and Cassimere Vests, Linen Handkerchiefs, Linen Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Wool Undershirts and Drawers, Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, etc. The above are of the best quality and good saleable sizes. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. mh[illegible]-td

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES Just received from Boston, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, March 12th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our new Salesrooms, 103 & 105 Dearborn street, Portland Block, cor. of Washington st. We will sell, without reserve, for cash, a stock of Boots and Shoes, consisting of a full variety. Also—A retail stock of well selected goods. mh[illegible]-td WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET. VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 25th, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, at the northwest corner of West Jackson and Rucker streets, a large and splendidly built Brick House and Lot. The house is [illegible] by [illegible] feet; Lot [illegible] by 125 feet. The house contains eleven rooms, basement, laundry, furnace room, cellar, and two bath rooms, closets, &c. From all the sleeping rooms; hot and cold water pipes to all parts of the house. It also has a Furnace which cost $300. The house is splendidly finished in every respect, and is one of the most desirable pieces of property which has been offered for sale. TITLE PERFECT. The abstract can be seen at our office. Terms of sale given hereafter. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. mh[illegible]-td

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET. Chattel Mortgage Sale of the ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THE ORIENT HOUSE, AT AUCTION. We will sell (commencing on WEDNESDAY, March 18th, at 9½ o'clock, and continuing until all is sold) the entire Furniture of said house. This sale embraces a large amount, and a great variety of Household Goods, consisting of parlor sets, easy and rocking chairs, marble-top tables and sofas, mahogany, black walnut and other chamber sets, with and without marble-tops; splendid mirrors, velvet, brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, hair and sea grass mattresses, bed springs, hair bolsters and feather pillows and bedding; also, all the Dining and Kitchen Furniture, crockery and glassware, embracing every article used in a first class house. A large portion of the above goods have been in the house but a short time, and are in good condition. "Sale positive," without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. mh5-a[illegible]-td

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET. 30 Crates of WHITE CROCKERY, To be sold without reserve, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, March 13th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, 28 Lake street, 30 crates of best White Crockery, all Lily pattern, of the well-known manufacture of James Edwards & Son's, and consists of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dinner, Breakfast And Tea Ware, And will be sold in open lots to suit the trade. Country dealers will find it to their interest to attend this sale. Goods packed and shipped by an experienced packer, at a small charge. Terms of sale, cash. Samples of the above ware can now be seen in our basement. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. mh5-a[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, March 19th, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. We will sell, on the premises, the following well improved inside property:—Lot 21, in Block 124, and Lot 22, in Block 127, all in the School Section Addition to Chicago, the houses on the same being Brick and Frame, and known as Nos. 340, 332, 330 and 334 State street, just south of Van Buren street. Title to the above real estate perfect. Terms of sale—One third cash, and the balance in two equal payments in one and two years, at six per cent, or all cash, if purchasers prefer it. For further particulars of the property, improvements, rents, &c., call at J. M. MARSHALL'S office, 57 South Clark street, he will give all information desired. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 28 Lake street. mh[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 28 LAKE STREET. New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Piano, Mirrors, Stoves, &c., AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, March 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our Salesroom, 28 Lake street, the entire Furniture of a family leaving the city, consisting of Parlor Furniture, Mahogany Imitation, Rosewood marble-top Chamber Setts, Brussels Carpets, Mirror Door Wardrobe, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c., &c. Also, one large French Plate Gilt Frame Mirror, extra size. Also, one 7¼ octave Rosewood Case, Pearl Keyed Piano, richly carved legs, full finish, full round corners. Also, an assortment of New Furniture. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. mh[illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 28 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., will give their personal attention to the sale of Real Estate, in any part of the city. Parties [illegible] their plans to sell by auction will do well to call [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON. fe[illegible]-3m

## To Rent.

TO RENT—A Wharfage Lot, fronting on River and South Clark, near Burlington Railroad Crossing. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, Room 8, Metropolitan Block. mh[illegible]

TO RENT—A House in Jubilee, Peoria County, Illinois, one mile from Jubilee College and fourteen from the City of Peoria. The house is a modern built Cottage, with beautiful grounds about it, shade trees and shrubbery, a fine young orchard in full bearing, strawberries, currants [illegible] in the garden. The house contains seven [illegible] with stables, ice house, and garden [illegible] Society good. Two and one half miles [illegible]. The furniture will be rented [illegible]. The above property, with thirty acres of [illegible] on reasonable terms. For particulars address [illegible] PERRY, Robins Nest, Peoria County, Ill. mh7-a[illegible]-1wd&2w

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 107 Lake street. [illegible]

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. A [illegible] of instruments tuned and repaired by experienced [illegible] [illegible] and Guitar, by competent teachers. Melodeons, Violins [illegible] WM. R. PROSSER, [illegible] street.

TO RENT—The Brick Dwelling of Cass street, (between Indiana and Ohio streets.) Possession given immediately. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, 217 [illegible] street. [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 112 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson sts. Classes at all hours [illegible] [illegible] Persons only allowed as visitors. Tuesday and Saturday day nights for [illegible] [illegible]

## Amusements.

METROPOLITAN [illegible] FOR ONE NIGHT [illegible] PROF. HA[illegible] THE GREAT Wizard and Famous [illegible] Or, SIGHT OF SECOND [illegible] Will give a grand entertainment at [illegible] [illegible] HALL, On Wednesday Evening, [illegible] ADMISSION—Front Seats, [illegible] ☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock, to [illegible] precisely.

FROM NIBLO'S SA[illegible] NEW YORK CITY. GOODWIN & WIL[illegible] GIGANTIC Polyorama of the [illegible] J. W. WILDER, [illegible] WILL OPEN AT Metropolitan [illegible] ON THURSDAY, MARC[illegible] FOR ONE WE[illegible] EVERY NIGHT AND WEDNESDAY AND [illegible] DAY AFTERNOONS. Vast, comprehensive, officially [illegible] in all its details, it is the only [illegible] COMPLETE EXHIBIT[illegible] of the kind before the public. Every [illegible] upon the spot and painted with [illegible] a corps of celebrated artists of New [illegible] FIRST DREAD SIGNAL [illegible] DOWN TO THE LAST GRAND BA[illegible] [illegible] THE STRUGGLE IN VIRGINIA, THE WAR IN THE WEST, THE CAMPAIGN IN [illegible] THE CONTEST IN THE EAST, Comic Scenes in Camp Life and [illegible] Mournful Interest. Popular and appropriate music will [illegible] tertainment, and a Descriptive Lecture [illegible] Mr. JOHN DAVIES, late of the [illegible] This Picture was exhibited in Niblo's [illegible] York city, to houses crowded to overflowing, [illegible] exhibited in Masonic Hall, Pittsburgh, [illegible] UNRIVALLED AND APPROACH[illegible] Admission 25 Cts; Children [illegible] Liberal arrangements made with [illegible] Schools.

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCE[illegible] BY THE Great Western [illegible] UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. H. DE CLERQ[illegible] At Metropolitan [illegible] FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 18[illegible] 4000 Magnificent G[illegible] OF A CASH VALUE OF [illegible] Number of Tickets, 4,[illegible] ONE DOLLAR A TI[illegible] [illegible] 1 elegant 7 Octave Piano, carved, [illegible] 1 Melodeon, (rosewood) 1 Horse and Buggy, 1 Singer & Co's Sewing Machine, [illegible] 1 Singer & Co's Letter A Machine, 1 Gentleman's Gold Watch, [illegible] 1 Ladies' Gold Watch, 1 Silver Hunting Watch, Silver Plated Tea Set (6 pieces), [illegible] Fine Enameled Opera Glass, [illegible] Gold Pencil, No. 1 [illegible] And other Gifts, numbering in all up to [illegible] We hereby certify that the prices [illegible] above articles, bought at our establishment [illegible] regular retail prices. JULIUS BAUER [illegible] GEO. W. STEVE[illegible] At the conclusion of the Concert, Gifts will [illegible] in the presence of the audience, by a [illegible] pointed by the audience to superintend [illegible] Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to [illegible] 7½ o'clock. TICKETS [illegible] mh7-a[illegible]-3w

REV. W. H. MILBURN [illegible] LECTURE ON JOHN MILTO[illegible] AT BRYAN HALL, On TUESDAY EVENING, the 10th [illegible] mencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets twenty-five cents; to be had [illegible] Book Room, 66 Washington street, and [illegible] gins' Music Store.

McVICKER'S THEA[illegible] Madison street, between State and [illegible] Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance [illegible] Last night but four of the wonderful [illegible] SENORETA ISABEL CUBA[illegible] First night of the thrilling Drama of THE [illegible] SKIFF, which will be produced with [illegible] TIVE SCENERY, by J. W. WHYTAL. Cubas in Three Characters, Dances [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, March 10th, will [illegible] the Drama of THE WIZARD SKIFF. [illegible] SENORITA ISABEL [illegible] During the Drama a grand FESTIVAL [illegible] and a Thrilling Combat by Cubas and Shirle[illegible] The performance will commence with [illegible] HANDSOME HUSBAN[illegible] ☞ Seats can be secured for every night [illegible] Friday, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF ISABEL [illegible] Sale of seats commences Wednesday.

ARLINGTON, LEON & [illegible] NIKER'S MINSTRELS, OPERA HOUSE, Randolph st., between Sherman & Matteson [illegible] THE FAVORITE [illegible] Doors open [illegible] evening at 7; commencing [illegible] P. M. MATINEE on Saturday, [illegible] for the accommodation of Ladies, Gentlemen and Children unable to attend the evening performance. Admission 25 Cents. Children under 12 [illegible] to Matinee, 15 Cents. [illegible] E. S. DINGE[illegible] mh[illegible]-1w

BRYAN HALL.—The [illegible] and only "Old Folks'" Company in [illegible] The Largest Concert Troupe [illegible] World. FOUR GRAND CONCE[illegible] Commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] To be continued THURSDAY EVENING, March 12th, FRIDAY EVENING, March 13th, SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible] THE ORIGINAL FATHE[illegible] With [illegible] Old Folks' Concert Co[illegible] Consisting of 22 LADIES AND GENTLE[illegible] ASSISTED BY EMMA J. NIC[illegible] [illegible]